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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 273 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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ANDHRA PROVINCE A REALITY

Madras City Left Out

CONGRESS CABINET DECISION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (P.T.I.).

THE Congress Working Committee this evening decided to recommend to the Government the formation of a separate Andhra Province "Forthwith," it was announced today.

This will be the first "linguistic province".

The proposed Andhra Province will have no claim on Madras city, and the capital of the new province will be decided at a future date.

The Working Committee passed the following resolution on the subject:—

"The Working Committee considered the reports of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee and the Government of Madras in regard to the formation of the Andhra Province. In view of their general agreement that an Andhra Province may be constituted in accordance with the report of the Linguistic Provinces Committee appointed at the Jaipur Congress, the Working Committee resolve that the Government of India be requested to take steps to form forthwith the Andhra Province generally consisting of undisputed Andhra Districts, but without the city of Madras. The exact demarcation should be made by a Boundary Commission to be appointed therefor. The Committee trust that these steps will enable the inclusion of the Andhra Province in Schedule One of the new Constitution".

THE DISTRICTS

The undisputed districts of Andhra are: Vizagapattam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chittor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, and three talukas in Bellary District, namely, Adoni, Alur, and Royadrug. They cover approximately an area of more than 67,000 square miles with a population of nearly 20 millions.

36-YEAR OLD MOVEMENT

A separate Andhra Province, which now awaits only official adjustments, is the consummation of a 36-year old movement, and the Indian National Congress in the past had adopted resolutions favouring the creation of such a province.

The Government of the proposed Andhra Province is likely to be in Madras till a new capital has been decided upon at a later date.

The necessary powers for the creation of a new province vests with the Governor General under Section 290 of the Government of India Act as adapted. Apportionment and adjustment of assets and liabilities of the proposed new province, the creation of a Legislature and the constitution of the Government of the new province as such are expected to take some months.

PRESIDENT'S GRATITUDE

The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya today expressed his gratitude to the leader and the deputy leader, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel, who, he said, had made it possible for the setting up of this new province and who were equally anxious to see that other linguistic provinces would come into being as early as possible.

"The demand for Linguistic provinces" Dr. Sitaramayya said "is not to be considered as a backward community movement, but a fundamental necessity for the development of provincial autonomy".

Dr. Sitaramayya said that the acceptance of the J-V-P report by the Andhra and Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committees respectively and by the Government of Madras made it easy to come to a decision on the creation of the new province. Further, the Prime Minister had already given an assurance in this regard.

There were some difficulties in regard to the formation of other linguistic provinces. In so far as the formation of Andhra Province was concerned, it was only bisecting the Madras Province and did not involve areas in other provinces, whereas in the formation of a Karnataka Province, areas in Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Coorg and a population of three million Kannadigas in Hyderabad were concerned.

DIFFICULTIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Likewise, in Maharashtra there was Bombay, C.P. and Berar and Madras in Hyderabad. Besides in Maharash-

(Continued on page 7 column 4)

Nation-Builders Hungry

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 16 (PTI)

The teachers of classical languages and other Indian languages in the East Punjab will wear badges bearing the words "Hungry Nation-builders" from December 1 to press their demands for increase in emoluments, the President of the Teachers' Union said here today.

RECOGNITION TO RED CHINA

Bevin's Statement In Commons

LONDON, Nov. 16 (PTI): The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, questioned about recognition of the Chinese Communist Government today, said that in a great changeover like this one had to "act with caution, reasonable speed and with an idea of producing the best results".

Many issues were involved—he told the House of Commons—the United Nations Security Council, the views of the United States and the Commonwealth.

"I am more concerned with acting together in the Commonwealth and with other friendly Governments than with taking a hurried decision on this. I think a combined decision in which large numbers of people co-operate is much the best".

NO U. S. RECOGNITION TO RED CHINA

Sequel To Maltreatment Of Envoy In Mukden

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, (PTI-Reuter): United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said today that the treatment of the American Consul-General in Mukden, Mr. Angus Ward, by the Chinese Communists had removed any possibility of the United States considering the question of recognising the Communist Government now.

Demonstrations In Austria

PROTEST AGAINST RISING PRICES

VIENNA, Nov. 16. (PTI-Reuter): Demonstration strikes against rapidly increasing prices have broken out in Austria, and a meeting of the Trade Union Federation Executive Committee has been called for tomorrow to discuss the precarious situation.

Miners, metal workers and steel workers have staged one-day protest strike. Meanwhile, the Government have answered widespread demands by taking emergency action to reduce prices of essential goods.

WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE

Bevin On New Polish Appointment

LONDON, Nov. 16. (P.T.I-Reuter): The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said today that the Yalta Agreement did not give Britain the right to intervene in the appointment of a Russian, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, as Defence Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Poland.

Mr. Raymond Blackburn (Labour) had suggested in the House of Commons that he should protest to the U. S. S. R. about the appointment.

Mr. Blackburn said that Generalissimo Stalin had more than once specifically guaranteed Poland's sovereign independence. Surely the appointment of a Russian Marshal, particularly the one "responsible for the delay of Soviet troops in front of Warsaw" interfered with the sovereign indepence of Poland

Mr. Bevin: ":I cannot object to the Polish Government inviting a native of Poland back to command the the troops. That is not by business".

WARM WELCOME AWAITS THE SHAH

Persian Ruler To Seek U. S. Aid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Washington will be decorated with crossed flags of Persia and the United States when the Shah of Persia arrives here today.

Welcoming placards in English and Persian will adorn the streets.

Brass bands will line the route which the Shah will follow from the national airport through the city to Blair House, Presidential Residence.

The Shah will be received at the airport by President Truman with full military honours.

Officially on a month's goodwill tour, the thirty-year old Shah is reported to be anxious to discuss the military needs of his country with Secretary of State, Dean Acheson and American Defence Chiefs.

The United States has already earmarked part of its Military Aid Appropriations for that country.

The Shah, in his talks here, is expected to lay emphasis also on Persia's need of American financial assistance.

MADRAS, Nov. 16. (PTI): Mr. J. L. P. Roche Victoria, Food Minister, Madras, said here today that the food production of the province this year would "shrink" by 1,00,000 tons as a result of the damage caused by the recent cyclone in Andhradesa.

A GIFT FROM THE KIDS

Pandit Nehru, fresh from the American tour, hands over to Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar a letter from American children.

JUTE PRODUCTION DRIVE

Longer Working Hours For Bengal Mills

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

JUTE MILLS in Bengal are expected to work longer hours from December 1 to step up production. Meanwhile according to lobby reports, the Pakistan Finance Minister is reported to be sending telegrams requesting for an early Inter-Dominion Conference. The Government of India maintains that no useful purpose would be served by such a conference unless Pakistan is prepared to reduce the price of jute to the levels regarded economic by India.

The present plan envisages increase in production by intensive cultivation on existing acreage by the use of fertilisers, improved seeds, irrigation facilities etc., and also the diversion of acreage under short staple to medium and long staple varieties.

The plan is to increase production levels by 1.55 lakh bales, (.55 lakhs bales by fertilisers and 1.05 by diversion from short staple). It is stated that there are over a million acres of land which went out of cotton cultivation since 1943, but have not been grown with food crops.

The Indian Jute Committee has sent field parties to find out fallow lands which can be grown with jute, diverting them from food crops. Their report is expected within the next few weeks.

It is estimated that about ten percent of jute crop is delayed every through pests and disease. If proper plant protection measures are taken, it is estimated that at least twenty five per cent of affected crop can be saved.

SEVEN KILLED AND 33 INJURED

Casualties Mount In Calcutta Plane Clash

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16 (PTI).

TWO aircraft of the R.I.A.F. collided in mid-air over Calcutta this morning killing the pilot of one of the planes and seven persons on ground. Thirty-three persons were injured by the crashing planes.

Air-hadquarters Delhi, in a communique this evening, said the accident occurred while the pilot of one of five Tempest aircraft "flying in close formation tried to avoid vultures coming in his way." A court of enquiry has been ordered, the communique added.

The pilot of the other plane baled out to safety.

The seven civilians killed on the ground include four children, one woman and a sweeper of the Victoria Institute, near where one of the flaming aircraft crashed.

The planes formed part of a flight of six Tempest aircraft of the R.I.A.F. East India Detachment, which have been in Calcutta for the past four days on a flag showing tour of Calcutta and West Bengal.

The accident occurred when five of the Tempests were flying in close formation at a height of about 1,500 feet over the city, prior to their departure for Assam for similar flag showing tour.

At about 10 two of the planes were seen to go into a spin after they collided in mid-air.

FIRST PLANE

One of the planes swept past the rest of the All-India Institute of Hygiene building grazing against the south-eastern wall. Shooting across Coollootola Street the machine crashed into a corner of the top floor of the School of Tropical Medicine and exploded. Parts of the burning fuselage and a wing fell straight down, the engine was flung into an open space about ten yards away and the other wing was tossed some distance away. The impact was so great that a large portion of the wall and glass window panes were damaged and the side of the building was badly charred.

The charred body of the pilot was recovered from near the wreckage. About 30 persons, including women and children who were taken completely by surprise suffered bad burn injuries and one of them later died in hospital.

THE SECOND

The second plane exploded after the mid-air collision and crashed down, a mile away, on the roof of the servants quarters of the Victoria Girls College on Upper Circular Road. The pilot used his parachute and landed safely.

The blazing plane first struck a residential building on Deshab Sent Street and then crashed on to the roof of the servants quarters, which gave in under the impact and several people in the room and near about were injured. An adjoining building also caught fire and some of the inmates escaped by a telescopic ladder put up by the fire brigade.

The cause of the disaster is under investigation.

A body, believed to be that of a servant of the Victoria Girls College, was later recovered from the debris of the damaged building.

An employee of the Victoria Girls College where one of the planes had crashed told the P.T.I. that the accident occurred at about 10 in the morning. He was coming out of the college when he heard a terrific roar in the air and before he could realise what it was he was suddenly hit on the head and fell down unconscious.

The pilot killed has been identified as Flight Officer N. W. Harrison. His charred body was found by the side of the debris of the plane which crashed on the grounds of the Medical College.

The other pilot, who baled out is F/Lt. B. S. Dogra.

The Military Headquarters, Calcutta, announced tonight that the burial of the R.I.A.F. Officer, killed in this morning's accident, would take place tomorrow morning with full military honours.

According to U.P.I. the death roll in the Tempest crash mounted till this afternoon to nine including the pilot of one of the aircraft.

Checking Arab Infiltration

CURFEW IN GALILEE

HAIFA, Nov. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Israel today imposed a curfew in Western Galilee as part of an operation "to trace Arabs infiltrating into the area from the Lebanon and Syria", the Israeli Military Governor of Galilee announced today.

MR. ATTLEE TO RETIRE?

LONDON, Nov. 16. (U.P.I.): Mr. Attlee the British Prime Minister, is thinking of resigning from public office shortly after the General Elections, says a report in the British press.

U. P. Drive Against Corrupt Officials

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16. (P.T.I.): Disciplinary action was taken against 87 persons employed in the Food and Civil Supplies organisation of the U. P. Government as a result of anti-corruption drive during the quarter July to September.

R.S.S. Entry Issue To Be Clarified

NEHRU WAS NOT CONSULTED

Prime Minister Surveys American Tour

NEW DELHI, Nov 16 (P.T.I. and U.P.I).

PRIME MINISTER Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said here today that the R.S.S. approach did not fit in with the Congress mentality. The Congress approach was non communal, while the R.S.S. approach was essentially communal, he said at a press conference in Delhi today.

Probably in a day or two, he added, the Congress President or some one on his behalf would make the position clear on the question of eligibility of the members of R.S.S. to membership of the Congress.

NO REFERENCE MADE

In reply to a question whether any reference was made to him before the Congress Working Committee decided to allow the members of the RSS to join the Congress, Pandit Nehru said that although no such reference made to him, he had naturally looked into the position after his return to India.

Explaining the background of the Congress Working Committee's decision, Pandit Nehru referred to certain misapprehensions existing in the minds of the public and said that the question arose out of a reference made to the Working Committee by someone from Bihar as to whether a member of the RSS could join the Congress.

The Working Committee's reply to the reference was that he could join the Congress if he satisfied the other conditions for membership. This Pandit Nehru thought was a correct reply, as the Congress membership was open to members of similar other organisations like Jamiat Ul Ulema etc. Besides, if they looked at the RSS constitution there was nothing objectionable in it.

He however, said that the RSS was purely a volunteer organisation, and since according to the Congress rules no Congress man could belong to any other volunteer organisation, it was evident that as soon as an RSS member joined the Congress the question would arise whether he could remain a member of the RSS. The whole position, however, he said would be clarified soon either by the Congress President or by the Congress Secretary.

ON RED CHINA

The Prime Minister said that India could not delay for long the decision regarding recognition of Communist China. "We shall recognise the New China", he said, "when we have consulted our representative who has come here. We shall come to our own conclusion about the matter. We shall naturally communicate and consult with other countries, but the decision is ours and the time for decision is ours."

ON U.S. INVESTMENT

Asked whether the prospects of American investments in Indian industries were bright as the result of his visit, Pandit Nehru said: "I should imagine so. Naturally I dealt with broad issues. I did not discuss immediate things. That is a matter for our Ambassador and our representatives to discuss. I should think that the prospects are much better."

ON KASHMIR

On Kashmir, Pandit Nehru said: "I have put it to Pakistan and I have put it to others that whatever way might be found of resolving it Kashmir dispute, war should be ruled out."

Arbitration, said Pandit Nehru, was not possible. The other ways of resolving it were continuation of the stalemate as it was now and some kind of settlement by mediation, with which it would be desirable for the United Nations to be associated.

In answer to a question, he said that modification of boundaries etc., could not be ruled out.

ON TIBET

About Tibet, Pandit Nehru said, "We have got a representative in Lhasa. We trade with them directly. But in a vague sense we have accepted the fact of Chinese suzerainty. How far it goes one does not know."

ON AMERICA

Pandit Nehru said that the "money factor" in American life did not appeal to him too much, although one could not do without money. But he was impressed greatly during his American visit with the "other side of American character, which is very extraordinarily idealistic and very sentimental."

Asked whether it was his impression that Americans were today treating

(Continued on page 7 column 1)

Man In A Million

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (UPI).

A man without a finger-print, a case literally one in a million, has baffled experts and is now a problem to the Springfield Police who arrested the man on suspicion of having passed a bad cheque and found that the skin over the tips of his fingers had grown in such a way as to hide the lines.

The finger-print system, which is used by the police all over the world, is based on the theory that no two finger-prints are similar

"Go Back Vyshinsky" Says British Delegate In U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, November 16. (PTI-Reuter).

MR. HECTOR MCNEIL, British Minister of State today told Mr. Andrrei Vishinsky to return to Russia and explain to the Politburo why in the worst days of Hitlerism there never was such a world coalition of opinion ranged against Germany as was mustered today against Russia.

He was speaking in the United Nations Political Committee which is debating the Soviet proposal accusing Britain and America of "warmongering".

Mr. McNeil said, "Mr. Vyshinsky, go back and tell the Soviet Government that they and they alone are cutting off their people from the sympathy of the world.

"Go back to tell them that the conscience of the world is revolted by the mechanical cynicism of the Soviet regime.

"Go back to tell them that they may for this moment, for this year or that, prevail in their hideous and ingnoble purposes, against this patriot man, this little country or that territory, but that the peoples of the world are on the march.

"Not on the march to battle against the Soviet Union but on the march against creeds outworn, against outmoded 19th century conceptions, which separate us, nation from nation and continent from continent.

"Free mankind is on the march against separation, against the idea that any nation, however mighty, can live for itself, against all threats to their peace to the possession of freedom of mind as well as of body.

"Go back to ponder why Denmark of the kindly and diligent people, has felt bound to desert her century-old neutrality. Can she harbour territorial ambitions and warlike designs?

"Let him tell them why it is so. It is because the Soviet continent is walled off in darkness. It is because a dictatorship seeks to impose its evil, not only on its own people but by direct action increasingly in Europe and in Asia, and by indirect methods in every quarter of the world.

"It is because a dictatorship seeks these ends by denying to man the sanctity of his soul, the integrity of his own thinking. The privacy of his home, the validity of the vows he takes to his God or his country", Mr. McNeil said.

MALABAR DANCER IN AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, (By Mail). Shivaram, the celebrated Malabar dancer, was the guest artist of the National Ballet during their October season in the Princess Theatre, Melbourne. His appearance in the Indian ballet "Indra Vijayam" was the highlight of the programme, and he was acclaimed by the Press as superb

Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty Soon

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16. (P.T.I.): A treaty of friendship between India and Nepal is likely to be concluded very shortly, it is learnt.

Bihar Mica Mining Area To Be Electrified

PATNA, Nov. 16. (P.T.I.): The mica mining area of Behar is proposed to be completely electrified by the Government of Bihar. As a first step the Hazaribagh town will be electrified at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,50,000 lakhs.

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Registered Chitrakot Asthma cure widely renowned and a most powerful highly effective remedy for curing Asthma by one dose to be taken on 5|12|49 full moon night. Apply at once in English. Shri Mahatma Yogi Baba, Ayurvedic Buti Bhandar, P.O. Chitrakot, U. P. 1364

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Paints Factory—Running concern, fully equipped for sale or on lease or any other business arrangement. Particulars from Box No. 1353 "Bombay Chronicle".

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Brass and Copper Circles, Sheets, and Electroplated Utensils, Leela Industries, Jagadhri (E. Punjab) 1365

Wanted energetic and experienced Agents to secure orders for our High Grown Nilgiri TEA's on liberal commission. Apply in English to M|s. S. S. Mohamed Kadar Hussain Rowther & Co., Wholesale Tea merchants, Coonoor, R. S. Nilgiris. 6344

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Loans Arranged on very easy terms. Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga; Post Box No. 119, Baroda. 1326

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a steam (including boiler and accessories) or diesel operated A.C. generating set of 500 or 1000 K.W. Quote your lowest price stating age, condition and other particulars of the plant to Box No. 6342 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS from Medical Graduates are invited for the "Dr. A. Mitra Research Scholarship" of Rs. 150/- per mensem, tenable in the first instance for one year but renewable from year to year for a further period of two years in the event of the work of the Scholar being found satisfactory. Preference will be given to candidates with practical knowledge of biochemical work.

The Scholarship is tenable at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and is for carrying on research work in connection with the diseases due to faulty metabolism or Diabetes and other allied diseases.

Applications should be made to the Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, stating name age, qualifications, experience and an outline of the plan of wark to be undertaken by the Scholar to reach his office by the 15-12-1949.

No private practice will be allowed. (6345)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for 2 posts of Assistant Accountants in the grade of Rs. 160-10-240, with benefits of Dearness allowance and Provident Fund as per the rules sanctioned by the Syndicate from time to time.

Applicants must possess a Degree or recognised Diploma in Commerce with Advanced Accountancy as their special subject. Persons having practical experience in Accounting in Government or Semi-Government Institutions will be preferred. Grant of a higher start in the grade will be duly considered in the case of sufficiently experienced persons.

The selected candidates will be on probation for a period of six months, in the first instance.

Applications stating age, qualifications, etc., should reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 30th November, 1949.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th November, 1949. 6322

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CLASS II (SPECIAL) ACCOMMODATION

WITH effect from December 1, 1949, a new class of accommodation will be introduced in which berths for night journeys can be reserved. This class will be known as "CLASS II SPECIAL" Simultaneously, the facility of reservation of berths for night journeys in Class II on payment of surcharge will be withdrawn and Class II will, with effect from December 1, 1949 only provide seating accommodation.

The undermentioned trains which now carry passengers in Classes I, II and III will provide four classes of accommodation as shown against each from December 1, 1949.

Trains		Class of accommodation which will be available.
1 Down 2 Up	Bombay-Calcutta Mails via Nagpur	Class I, II Special, II and III
29 Down 30 Up	Bombay-Nagpur Expresses	—do—
5 Down 6 up	Punjab Mails	NOTE: There will be Class II special accommodation on the through Bombay-Lucknow and Lucknow-Bombay bogies also on these trains.
197 Down 198 Up	Bombay-Amritsar Expresses	
9 Down 10 Up	Bombay-Madras Mails	—do—
35 Down 36 Up	Bombay-Madras Expresses	NOTE: Bombay-Madras Express trains 35 Dn and 36 Up also carry passengers in Air-conditioned class on days notified.
49 Down 50 Up	Grand-Trunk Expresses	Class I, II Special, II and III
7 Down 8 Up	Bombay-Calcutta Mails via Allahabad	—do—
27 Down 28 Up	Bombay Allahabad Expresses	NOTE: Bombay-Calcutta Mails (7 Dn and 8 Up) also carry passengers in Air-conditioned class.
23 Down 24 Up	Bombay-Poona Passengers	Class I, II Special, II and III

FARES: The fare for Class II Special will be at 14 pies per mile rounded off to the next anna upto Rs. 5/- and to the next four annas above Rs. 5/-. Pilgrim and other taxes will be levied in addition wherever due.

TICKETS: Tickets will be distinguished by the addition of the word "Special".

SERVANTS: One servant's ticket will be allowed to each Class II "Special" ticket holder, in Class III on payment of Class III fare for the servant.

CARRIAGES: Class II "Special compartments will be distinguished by stencilling (S) after the marking denoting Class II.

RESERVATION: Rules—same as for Class I.

WAITING ROOM FACILITIES: Common for all Class II passengers.

FREE ALLOWANCE: One maund per adult ticket. Maximum weight of luggage permissible per adult will be 4 maunds.

TOURIST AGENTS: Recognised Tourist Agents will be permitted to sell Class II 'Special' tickets.

Reservation of seats for long distance passengers travelling in Class II (other than Class II Special) will continue to be done. No sleeping accommodation will be provided in Class II. (6347)

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 22-12-1949 from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan who have settled in the Province for post of PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBAY. PAY SCALE: Rs. 1000-1300. QUALIFICATIONS:— A candidate must ordinarily be a practising Advocate of the High Court of Bombay or of the Courts subordinate to it (of the High Court (Chief Court in the case of Sind) of the Province of Pakistan or Courts under it, if the candidate is a displaced non-Muslim from Pakistan) with not less than five years' practice at the Bar. AGE:— Not more than 45 years on 1-3-1950. relaxable in suitable cases. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with 4 annas postage stamps and a crossed Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with the employment Exchanges can obtain the form IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. (6337)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY NO. 98 OF 1949

Re: Messrs. P. JIVATRAM HOTCHAND, a Firm (consisting of (1) Satramdas Parasram, (2) Hotchand Parasram, and (3) Tirathdas Parasram as partners) carrying on business as Cutlery and Stationery Merchants at 1st floor, Jiva Devsi Building, Vithal-wadi, Bombay: ... ... Debtors.

Ex parte: GORALDAS BIKCHAND: ... Petitioning Creditor.

On the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioning Creditor presented on the 18th day of October 1949 an Order was made this day by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL
Insolvency Registrar.
High Court, Bombay. (6335)

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
INSOLVENCY NO. 119 OF 1949

Re: Messrs. NARANDAS PURSHOTTAM & SON, carying on business as Share and Stock Brokers at Share Bazar, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. ... ... Debtors

Ex parte: Messrs. JAMNADAS PURBHUDAS & CO. ... ... Petitioning Creditors.

On the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioning Creditors presented on the 11th day of November, 1949, an Order was made this day by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1949.

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL
Insolvency Registrar,
High Court, Bombay. (6334)

G. I. P. RAILWAY

BOOKING OF PARCELS FROM WADI BANDAR

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the relaxation of maximum weight limit of 2 maunds per package booked as parcel from Wadi Bandar Parcel Office to 5 maunds in through booking with B.N., E.I., N.S., and M. & S.M. Railways will apply in through booking with S. I Railway also from December 1, 1949. (6346)

Recruitment of ARTIFICER APPRENTICES for the ROYAL INDIAN NAVY 1950

A COMPETITIVE examination will be held on the 5th December 1949 for the selection of ARTIFICER APPRENTICES for the Royal Indian Navy.

To be eligible to appear in the competitive examination, a candidate must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination and must not have been born before 1st January 1933 or after 1st January 1936.

The examination will be of matriculation standard in the following subjects:—English, Mathematics and General Science. Knowledge of Science is essential. Successful candidates will have to appear before the Commanding Officer, H. M. I. S. "SHIVAJI", Bombay for final selection and medical examination before recruitment.

All candidates must also conform to the following minimum physical standards:—

Height 5 feet; Mean chest 29 inches; weight 94 lbs. and normal vision. Glass will not be worn.

Successful candidates will fill vacancies as Engine Room Artificers, Shipwright Artificers, Electrical Artificers and Ordnance Artificers.

Stipend during apprenticeship per mensem Rs. 27½-5-42½ with free rations, clothing and accommodation. Dearness and other allowances are admissible under the rules in force.

Period of Training 4½ years.

On successful completion of Training, pay scale ranges between Rs. 67 to 240 per mensem depending upon length of service, and passing of requisite tests and obtaining requisite certificates.

The examination will be held simultaneously at Headquarters Recruiting Offices and Assistant Recruiting Offices. Prospectives candidates can obtain full particulars from the nearest Recruiting Office.

Successful candidates will receive their training in H.M.I.S. "SHIVAJI" the Royal Indian Navy Artificers Training Establishment at Lonavla, near Bombay, before being appointed to ships or shore establishments of the Royal Indian Navy. (6338)

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WORKING OF SUGAR SYNDICATE

Tariff Board Asked To Conduct Enquiry

BOMBAY, Wednesday: The Tariff Board has been asked by the Government of India to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into the working of the Indian Sugar Syndicate and other allied matters, the United Press of India learns today.

The Board has also been asked to enquire whether it is necessary to continue the protection at present given to the sugar industry beyond March 31 next year.

It is understood that the Board will conduct this enquiry towards the end of November and submit its report to Government before the new year begins.

During the next two months, the Board will also submit its reports on the continuance of protection to certain war-time industries.

REVIEW OF TARIFF BOARD'S WORK

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Seven Tariff enquiries and three price enquiries were completed by the Indian Tariff Board during the year commencing November 1948, in addition to a number of review cases pending before it of wartime industries which had been granted protection and in whose cases, protective duties were to lapse on March 31 this year, according to an official review released by the Tariff Board today.

Claims for protection or assistance from fourteen additional wartime industries have been remitted to the Board during the last twelve months for investigation by the Government of India.

During the year under review, the Board, among others, conducted enquiries into sugar, alloy, tool and special steels, preserved fruits, expanded metals, plastics, glass and glass ware, electric motors, sewing machines, cotton textile machinery and chemicals, including phosphates and phosphoric acid, reports on most of these have been submitted to Government.

A number of tariff cases are at present pending before the Board, among the more important of which are sugar, non-ferrous metals, photographic and other chemicals such as caustic soda, potassium permanganate, stearic acid and oleic acid.

ELECTRIFICATION OF TOWNS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

It was learnt in Secretariat circles this morning that the electrification of Ratnagiri, Malwan, Vengurla and Chiplun, is practically complete and it is a matter of days, before these places are electrified.

A spokesman of the Government of Bombay stated, "in the next four or five days, we will switch on the electric current, in one of these towns; a fortnight later in another and so on. The whole thing must not take more than a couple of months".

The same source revealed that machinery had started coming in connection with the North and South Gujerat Electric Grid Scheme, the former of which will have cost the Government 220 lakhs of rupees, when completed. He was confident that work for the former would be undertaken in June or July next year and for the latter September 1950. Preliminary and detailed explorations had been completed, and construction would be undertaken according to plan.

Similarly, they had already constructed a number of buildings for the electrification of villages in Bulsar and Satara Talukas, surveys had been completed, machinery had started arriving, and work would be undertaken in about six months, thus keeping to the schedule.

He said that the Supa Scheme of the Kalanidi Project and the Koyna Project, would also be put through without departure from the schedule. Considerable preliminary exploration had been done and detailed surveys had been taken. Construction work would follow expeditiously.

KEEP AWAY FROM POLITICAL PARTIES

Instructions To Government Servants

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The Government of India, it is reliably learnt has issued a special circular to all offices under their jurisdiction stating that no Government employee, be he, an executive or clerk can be a number of any political party as long as he is in Government service.

The Provincial Governments, it is understood, will follow suit Copies of the circular have been extensively distributed in every Central Government Office all over India and in Bombay this week.

Export Of Nagli Prohibited

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay has imposed a ban on the export of Nagli (i.e. Ragi or Nachani) from Kolaba District. The order has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated November 16, 1949.

A similar ban already exists on the export of the article from the Dangs District.

Kutch Famine Relief Committee

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The Central Goverment have approved the Kutch Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, for the purpose of subsection (1) of Section 15B of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).

KOLABA DISTRICT SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE

Emphasis On Peaceful Means For Achievement Of Ideal

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"THERE is no danger to the security of India from foreign aggression; but even if there is any, it won't be enhanced by the establishment of United Maharashtra province (inclusive of Bombay City). United Maharashtra's loyalty to the Indian Nation will be above suspicion."

Thus declared Mr. N. M. Joshi veteran Bombay labour leader, in his presidential speech at the Kolaba District United Maharashtra Conference, which met at Mahad on November 12 and 13. Peaceful demonstrations for achieving United Maharashtra (inclusive of Bombay City) were also advocated by many speakers.

ELECTION STUNT?

Up to this time the United Maharashtra movement had been an all-parties platform; but the Mahad Conference indicates a change in the character of the movement. The Kolaba District Samyukta Maharashtra Conference was organised by the members of the Workers and Peasants Party of Maharashtra. The District Congress Committee boycotted the Conference, which was timed to meet a few days prior to a by-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

There is to be a triangular fight, the Congress, the Socialists and the Workers and Peasants party each having put up their respective candidates. The Workers and Peasants party seemed to have taken the initiative in holding the Conference at Mahad with an eye on the forthcoming by-election.

POOR RESPONSE?

Only about a thousand people were present when the Conference opened at 5 p.m. on Saturday, November 12 District Congress leaders were conspicuous by their absence. Leading Socialist workers of the district were not present, either. However, the sponsors of the Conference had tried their best to make it an all-party show. Mr. Joshi, who has now aligned himself with the Hind Mazdoor Sabha of the Socialists, occupied the presidential chair. Among those present on the platform were Mr. M. V. Donde, Socialist member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. Parashurampant Churi, a prominent Congressman and the chairman of the Reception Committee of the Thana District Samyukta Maharashtra Conference which was recently held at Tarapore, Mr S. S. Navare, the pro-Congress editor of "Prabhat", Dr. Kovadkar from Belgaum, Mr. J. V. Kamat from Goa. Mama Date, a Hindu-Sabhaite and editor of "Kal" (of Poona), and Laljee Pendse.

Leaders of hte Workers and Peasants Party including Mr. Nana Patil from Satara, Kakasaheb Wagh from Nasik and others of course attended. Local Hindu Maha Sabhafte element had whole-heartedly co-operated in making the conference a success.

SHADOW OF RAIGAD

Mr. Bhausaheb Raut, Chairman of the Reception Committee and the candidate of the Workers and Peasant's Party for the coming by-election in the district to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, in his address of welcome reminded the audience that the session was being held under the shadow of Raigad, the fortress-Capital of Shivaji the Great, from where once the strings of Maharashtra's politics were operated. He hoped that the Mahad Conference would similarly give a new fillip to the Samyukta Maharashtra movement.

Mr. N M. Joshi's presidential speech was most sensible. It abounded in forceful arguments. He said, "The formation of linguistic provinces is slowly but perceptibly taking place in India since the days of partition of Bengal in 1902. When the partition of Bengal was abolished in order to unite the Bengali-speaking people, the areas of Hindi-speaking and Uriya-speaking peoples were joined to Bihar and Orissa, thus heralding the beginning of the formation of linguistic provinces. Under Gandhiji's leadership the Congress adopted the principle of linguistic provinces, in 1920. Later the provinces of Sind and Orissa were formed on linguistic considerations.

SUPERFLUOUS

"After independence was achieved, it was superfluous to investigate into the desirability or otherwise of the formation of linguistic provinces, and it would have been better if the Dhar Commission had been told simply to demarcate the boundaries of various linguistic provinces. We would have spared much mischief that is done by the Dhar Commission Report.

"It is not legitimate to doubt the loyalty of Manarasntra people to the nation as a whole, and seek to prevent the coming together of Marathi-speaking people on that ground. Manarasntra is not chauvinist. We want to build a democratic Maharashtra and establish a political, social and an economic arrangement based on freedom, equality and brotherhood, in co-operation with the common people in other provinces It is not good to make much ado of the opposition of a handful of capitalists and effect an arrangement which would be detrimental to the interests of the workers and peasants.

"We must whole-heartedly make efforts for achieving our ideal. We must adopt all peaceful and legitimate means in carrying on the movement for the establishment of United Maharashtra (inclusive of Bombay City). Satyagraha also has been sanctified by Mahatma Gandhi."

Mr. Joshi in the end appealed the voters to vote in all future elections for Legislative assemblies and other organs of power, for those cnadidates only, who would definitely vote in favour of the formation of Samyukta Maharashtra (inclusive of Bombay City).

RESOLUTIONS

The Subjects Committee meeting assembled in the night and again the next morning and passed seven resolutions, which were placed before the open session which commenced at 10 a.m. on Sunday. All the resolutions were passed. Many speakers addressed the gathering on different resolutions

The first resolution demanded the formation of United Maharashtra inclusive of the contiguous territory of Marathi-speaking people, from Karwar-Belgaum to Nagpur-Bhandara-Bastar (Bombay is of course included in this territory).

By another resolution a Committee was appointed to make propaganda in the Kolaba district and hold meetings take out processions, to organise conferences and other peaceful demonstrations in order to achieve the demand for the formation of Samyukta Maharashtra province.

SAURASHTRA'S MERGER

A resolution opposing the proposal for the merger of Saurastra into the present Bombay Presidency, only so long as Samyukta Maharashtra was not created, was also passed.

This is a new resolution which did not come before any of the similar conferences.

The speakers on the resolution made it quite clear that the resolution did not mean to oppose the coming together of Gujrati-speaking people into one province. What they wanted was to expose the machinations of the vested interests, who desired to play the Gujrati people against the Marathi people and dominate all.

Other resolutions were in respect of Goa, Konkan (not a separate unit) the mischief that is being played in the Dangs district etc.

The session concluded at 1-30 p.m. on Sunday.

EXHIBITION

A very fine exhibition depicting the history of Maharashtra by pictorial charts, enumerating its cultural developments that took place from time to time, was held on the occasion of the conference. A huge map of the desired Samyukta Maharasntra, made on cloth by a local artist, claimed the attention of every visitor to the exhibition. A fine bust of Shivaji the Great, which is built by a sculptor having only one hand, was another attraction.

Three separate meetings were organised during the two days. They were addressed by Messrs S. S. Navare, Nana Patil and Laljee Pendse respectively.

LANGHAMMER'S PAINTINGS

Exhibition In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Opening an exhibition of new paintings of Prof. W. Langnammer at the Convocation Hall this evening, Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh said that the artist and his wife were taking keen interest in the art activities in the province.

Welcoming Rani Maharaj Singn, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, President of the Bombay Art Society commended the work of the artist and added that he had encouraged young artists in Bombay. His coming to Bombay, Sir Cowasji said was an asset.

Educated in the Vienna Art Academy, the Professor has exhibited his pictures extensively in Europe, before he came over to Bombay. At present, he is the Art Director of the "Times of India." He was awarded the gold Medal and the Governor's Prize.

The exhibition which consists of 33 landscapes and portraits will remain open every day from 11 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. till November 22.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS AT CHITTARANJAN

British Experts To Render Help

NEW DELHI, (November, 16. (P.T.I.): A four-men mission, Sponsored by the Locomotive Manufacturers Association of Great Britain, will arrive here on November 19 to discuss with the Indian Railway Board the question of providing experts from British locomotive works to supervise the lay-out of the new locomotive works at Chittaranjan.

The mission will also discuss the question of providing the training of Indian personnel in production methods and of receiving Indian technical staff into British works for periods of training in British methods. The mission will also hold negotiations for a technical agreement.

The mission, which is headed by Mr. J. D. Vaughan, Director and Legal Adviser of the L. M. A., included Colonel Gerald Collingwood, Managing Director of Messrs Vulcan Foundry Limited; Mr. J. N. Compton, Chief Engineer, the Yorkshire Engine Co., and formerly of the Standards Office of the Indian Railway Board, and Colonel K. Cantlie, Overseas Representative of the L.M.A.

A locomotive engineer of many years experience in India, South America and China will also accompany the mission.

MADRAS MUSLIM'S CONVENTION

MADRAS, Nov. 16. (P.T.I.): A convention of prominent Muslims of the province will be held on November 27 to consider their future course of action in the new set up after the inauguration of the new constitution for India early next year

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan the Convenor, stated about 200 delegates from all the districts are expected to attend the convention.

Dr. Syed Abdul Latif, Muslim leader of Hyderabad, who recently joined the Congress with about 2,000 Muslims from Kurnool District, is expected to take a prominent part in the deliberations.

ANOTHER DIAMOND WORK FOR NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (PTI) –Delhi's felicitations to Pandit Nehru on his successful tour of America and on his attainment of the age of sixty, will be symbolised in a masterpiece of the jeweller's craft

Expert jewellers are working on a silver piece shaped like the map of India with a human hand bearing the torch of liberty protruding from the Indian capital designated on the map. The word "liberty" will be inscribed on the torch with sixty diamonds to mark the Prime Minister's age

The Diamond-studed piece will be presented to Pandit Nehru at a reception at the historic Red Fort presumably on November 27

"J... adh Front" In Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Air Mail): The recently established 30-man Junagadh Liberation Committee appears to be proceeding with its plans here for the liberation of Junagadh and other States of Kathiawar which had originally acceded to Pakistan.

Last week this Committee organised Junagadh Day in the Pakistan capital when a procession was taken out through the main streets of the city carrying placards that Junagadh must be amalgamated with Pakistan. This procession terminated in Rambaug grounds where a public meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Sooft Abdul Rauf Imam of Junagadh Juma Mosque.

Child-Lifting Gang In Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov 16 With the arrest of a lame Muslim beggar, Manzoor Hussein, at the Karachi city station along with a girl of 3, the police hope to solve the long-baffling mystery of missing children from the Pakistan capital

It will be recalled that some instances of child-lifting have occured here for some months, but the police could not apprehend the culprits or solve this mystery probably because they feel that a strong gang of child-lifters is busy in this nefarious activity.

INSOLVENT COMMITTED TO JAIL

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tendolkar)

Re. Bhagwanlal Premji Worah ..... Insolvent.

On an application by the Official Assignee, his Lordship committed the insolvent to jail for three months for breach of an undertaking given by him to the Court on 20th July, 1948 to the effect that he would not deal with his properties pending the disposal of the insolvency petition filed against him.

A creditor's petition to adjudge him insolvent had been filed against him on 15th July, 1948. When the petition came up for hearing on 20th July 1948, the insolvent had obtained an adjournment of it on his giving an undertaking to the Court that he would not deal with his properties pending its disposal—the insolvent alleging that he was solvent and if given time would be able to pay his creditors in full. He was ultimately adjudged insolvent on 15th February 1949. The Official Assignee was informed that the insolvent had, on 30th August, 1948, through his constituted attorney, agreed to sell an immovable property belonging to him at Gondal for Rs. 92,000 to a certain charitable institution to which he was indebted to the extent of Rs. 1,12,000 and had further agreed to pay to the said institution the balance of Rs. 20,000 in cash by 4th October, 1948.

In the Schedule filed by the insolvent on 21st June, 1949, showing Rs. 15,11,105-8-2 as his liabilities and Rs. 28,03,507-2-1 as his assets, the insolvent had not disclosed this agreement, nor had he disclosed it in his public examination. The Official Assignee, therefore made the present application that the insolvent should be committed to jail

His Lordship made the application for the committal of the insolvent to jail, but directed that if he paid Rs. 25,000 to the Official Assignee, the insolvent could apply to the Court for reducing the period of imprisonment

Mr. H. D. Banajee instructed by Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Co., appeared for the insolvent.

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The Pulse Of The City

PILFERAGE: At 9 am. on Tuesday a lorry pulled up in front of the godown of Natwarlal Bhimajee, a dealer in chemicals at Bhandari Street. Five persons jumped out of it, broke open the hasp of the front door with a jemmy and for nearly half an hour were busy removing property worth Rs. 14,765. Later they quietly drove off. No arrests have been made.

ACQUITTED: Mahabhai Shivrai Kulkarni, a sub-inspector of police who was charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, was unanimously found not guilty by the jury and was ordered to be acquitted by Additional Sessions Judge J. C. Bhatt.

ANOTHER ACQUITTAL: Sessions Judge, Honavar agreeing with the verdict of the Special Jury's verdict of not guilty by a majority of eight to one, acquitted Jankibai Kunjkri, a maid servant, who was charged with murder and concealment of evidence. The prosecution story was that on January 16 this year, Jankibai gave birth to a child, willed it later and left the body in an open place.

ADDITIONS: The family of birds in the Victoria Gardens Zoo will soon be strengthened with the arrival of a pair of yellow- headed conures and two pairs of green ones. A city firm has received orders from the Municipal Commissioner for the supply of these rare birds which would come to Rs. 550. This amount is to be met from the Rs. 5,000 set aside for the Garden fund.

GRAB-AND-RUN TRICK: Chimanlal T. Shah, an aluminium dealer in Kalbadevi Road, in the normal course of his business showed some utensils to three persons at 3 p.m. on Tuesday. Shankarbhai Ishwar one of the 'buyers' suddenly snatched the wallet containing Rs. 6,000 from the drawer and in a twinkling of an eye the wallet was safe in one of the pockets of the companions who took to their heels. Poor Shankarbhai, who ventured out after them was overpowered and handed over to the police. His companions are yet to be traced.

JAILED: Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot convicted on Wednesday Naga Vithu, a 'tindal' of c.c. "Lakshmi", to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 2,000 in default to undergo R. I. for a further period of 4 months. It is alleged that Vithu removed 8½ bags of rice from a consignment intended for the Bombay Government and sold them to three boatmen who were proceeding to Cochin, at Rs. 70 per bag.

STABBED: Balkrishna Mukund Bhagat, a cooke who was working in the Hind Cycles, Delisle Road, had a long-felt grievance against the storekeeper, Dattrai Chintamani Bhagat, who is alleged to have time and again reprimanded him, and on one occasion slapped him too. Saturday morning at 9, Dattrai was walking along Portuguese Chuch Street, when Balkrishna who was waiting for him pulled out a knife, stabbed him and took to his heels. The victim was removed to the K. E. M. hospital where he died on Tuesday. Balkrishna is still at large.

PUZZLED: The Bombay C. I. D. are unable to solve the riddle of two gruesome murders which took place in recent weeks—the find of a mutilated body of a young woman stuffed in gunny bags and kerosene tins at Breach Candy and the other one of a Semi-draned 18-year-old young woman's body at the Hanging Gardens on Tuesday. It is a mystery as to how the bodies were removed, without drawing anybody's attention, unless the person who committed the crime had a car and drove the vehicle himself to the places where the bodies were dumped finally.

SPIRITED BREACH: Kanchanlal Mangaldas Shah, the manager of the Reay Road Petrol Pump, Bholidas Bhaidas Patel, attendant at the pump and Anthony Joseph D'Souza, driver of a Renault car were arrested for the alleged breach of the Petrol Rationing Order. Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot allowed them to be released on bail, when they were produced before him.

SMUGGLING: The V. T. police arrested on Tuesday one Abdul Rehman Kurji who was trying to get out of the station with cases containing 20 bottles of liquor imported from Hyderabad.

CHEATING: Suspected to be involved in a cheating case Gordhandas Hansraj, a clerk in a Bombay mill was arrested by the General Branch of the C. I. D. on Tuesday.

DEATH ON THE TRACK: Dinu Vithu Dagle, a mill-worker was fatally knocked down by a running train at Byculla, on Wednesday morning. Another mill-worker Gulzar Pancham was killed by a G. I. P. local at Sion on Tuesday morning.

MUSIC: Daya Hari and Budhai Gopal were arrested on Wednesday morning for allegedly stealing three radio sets worth Rs. 2,300 from a godown at Nesbitt Road.

MURDER CHARGE The Kalachawki Police produced at the Mazagno Court Namdeo Babaji and Abhumani ambaji who had been arrested last week in connection with the murder of a hotel keeper at Parel. Presidency Magistrate M. Nasrullah ordered them to be remanded to custody.

"LANDLORDISM!": The proposal in the Municipal Budget for the enhancement of the water tax has encouraged certain landlords it is learnt. They are reported to have reduced the supply of water in their buildings.

DELAYED: The Bombay-bound Air-India International Constellation which was scheduled to arrive at Santa Cruz Airport on Wednesday evening has been delayed for 24 hours, due to bad weather in London. The plane is to arrive on Thursday evening.

HAWKERS HOOKED: One hundred and seventeen unlicensed hawkers were caught in a two-day anti-hawker raid carried out by the B. B. & C. I. police between Churchgate and Bandra.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 16, (PTI): The following is the weather summary for Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1949:—

The north-east monsoon is setting in along the Coromandel Coast.

Weather has been dry except for local thundershowers along the Coromandel Coast.

Night temperatures have risen appreciably in the Madras Presidency outside Malabar and in east Hyderabad. They were appreciably below normal in north-west India. The Central part of the country, the Deccan, Chotanagpur and Gangetic West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THURSDAY EVENING:—

Rainfall will be widespread along the Coromandel Coast and occur locally along the Circars Coast and in the rest of south-east Madras. Scattered showers are also likely in Malabar, Mysore and the extreme south of the Deccan; night temperatures will rise in the Deccan and the southern districts of the Central Provinces.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Oct. 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on Nov. 16:—

Ahmedabad 88 64 0 0.3 minus 0.1, Ahmednagar 82 49 0 1.4 minus 1.5, Allahabad 78 49 0 4.1 plus 1.6, Bangalore 80 65 0 10.3 plus 2.2, Baroda 88 51 0 0.1 minus 2.4, Belgaum 81 53 0 0.9 minus 5.2, BOMBAY 90 70 0 1.0 minus 1.7, Calcutta 83 63 0 3.6 minus 1.6, Colombo 85 74 0 16.9 minus 6.5, Delhi 79 47 0 1.0 minus 0.4, Hyderabad 82 57 0 0.7 minus 2.7, Lucknow 77 46 0 6.3 plus 4.9, Madras 86 71 0.8 4.6 minus 15.5, Mahableshwar 72 57 0 3.3 minus 3.9, Mysore 82 66 0 10.1 plus 2.3, Nagpur 80 50 0 6.7 plus 3.9, Patna 82 58 0 3.3 plus 0.8, Poona 0.49 0 1.6 minus 2.8, Sholapur 86 57 0 1.6 minus 2.4, Simla 62 44 0 0.2 minus 1.3, Surat 91 62 0 2.6 plus 0.9.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Vad 12, 2006.
Muslim: Mohurrum 25, 1369.
Parsi: Khordad 16, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-47 a.m. Sunset: 6-0 p.m.
Hightide: 08-55, 21-56.
Lowtide: 02-48, 15-28.

Local Engagments

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting at 3-40 p.m. (S. T.).

Y. W. C. A.: International Evening of Prayers at 18, Mayo Road, at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS ASSN.: General body meeting at Cama Hall, at 6 p.m.

INDIAN INST. OF ARCHITECTS: Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, will speak at S. F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, at 6-30 p.m.

FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATION: Theosophical Society will celebrate at 6-30 p.m., at Blavatsky Lodge.

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL: And other educational institutions will observe "Joint Education Days". Miss Indumati Sheth will preside, 8-45 p.m.

HINDUSTAN SCOUTS ASSN.: Dr. M. N. Natu, Asst. Prov. Commr. will speak at New Era School, at 5-45 p.m.

PROVINCIAL PRESS COMMITTEE

Personel Announced

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Government of Bombay has accepted the recommendation made by the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference that the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee should be reconstituted as follows:—

Messrs. S. R. Date, Editor, "Kal", Poona, K. Gopalswami, Editor, "Bharat," Bombay, M. Harris, Editor, "Ajmal," Bombay, Ivor Jehu, Editor, "Times of India", Bombay, H. M. Joshi, Editor, "Lokashakti," Poona, H. R. Moharay, Editor, "Samyukta Karnatak", Hubli, S. S. Navre, Editor, "Prabhat", Bombay, T. R. Neswi, Editor, "Navyug", Hubli, S. Sadanand, Editor, "Free Press Journal", Bombay, Yagnesh H. Shukla, Editor, "Vandemataram", Bombay, and R. K. Tatnis, Editor, "Vividh-Vritta", Bombay.

White Ants Eat Rs. 11,000!

CHIRALA, Nov. 11.

It is learnt that currency notes of the value of Rs. 11,000, belonging to a local provisions merchant have been completely damaged by white ants.

It is stated that the merchant sold his lands, and placed the proceeds, together with some other cash, all in hundred-rupee currency notes, in a wooden box, and left it "securely" in a place high up in the room.

After the recent floods the merchant is stated to have opened the box, and found to his cost that all the notes were damaged beyond recognition.

The merchant intends to inform the Reserve Bank authorities about it, it is learnt.

Their Ashes Disposed Of

SIMLA, Now 16 (UPI).—The ashes of Godse and Apte hanged yesterday at the Ambala Central Jail will not be handed over to their relatives. These have already been disposed of, it is learnt from official sources in Simla.

Call Assam 'Asom'

GAUHATI, Nov. 16 (PTI): The Government of Assam has recommended that the name of the province be changed into "Asom" it is learnt here

The recommendation has been communicated to the Government of India and the new name is expected to be incorporated in the constitution.

TODAY'S RADIO

THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

BOMBAY—A
244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee (Abhang) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Master Abdulla 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Nanu Choksi (G. Geets) 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) and 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Sarang Rang 12-50 Nanu Choksi (G. Geets) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Take Your Partners (Old Dance Favourites).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s), 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 4-20 to 7-45 pkm. 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

4-20 p.m. School Broadcasts 5-0 Nanu Choksi (G. Geets) 5-15 Master Abdulla (Ghazal) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 V. A. Kagalar (Multani) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Master Abdulla (Ghazals) 7-30 Sadashiv Gujar (Abhang) 7-45 Kamgar Sabha 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 NBC Symp. Orch.

BOMBAY—B

353 m 850 kc/s) and 41.44 m.

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Sulochana Mhapsekar (Aliaya Bilawal) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Ganeshrao Heble (Bhajans).

353 m. (850 kc/s) and 31.41 m.

12-45 p.m As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Sadashiv Gujar (Gaulan Janardhani) 1-10 Old Marathi film songs 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Vanita Mandal.

353 m. 850 kc/s), 31.44 m. from 4-20 to 7-15 p.m., 61.98 m. (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

4-20 p.m. As in Bombay—A 5-30 Children's Half-Hour (E) 6-0 Janki Krishnaier (Veena) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Janki Krishnaier (Veena) 8-30 Talk in (G) 8-45 Feature in Gujarati by Rambhaben Gandhi 9-0 Sulochana Mhapsekar (Nayak) Kanada) 9-30 Swar Mudrika 9-45 Fortnightly sports review by R. I. D Avoine 10-0 V. A. Kagalkar (Jaijaiwanti).

BARODA
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Shankarrao Bapuji Gurav (Shahnai) 7-40 Vyayam Shikshan (Physical jerks) 7-45 Narayaniai Arya (Ramkali) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Sngeet Shikshan 8-30 Garbi Geeto 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Variety 6-0 News (E) 6-10 S. B. Gurav (Shahnai) 6-20 As in Ahmedabad 6-30 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Songs from Screen 7-15 S. B. Gurav (Shahnai) 7-30 Kariman Adajania and Party (Bhajan Geet) 7-45 Tadhio Tav Malaria: Talk in Gujarati by Physician 8-0 Pankaj Mullick 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Apni Farmaish 9-0 News (E) 9-15 "Vasav Datta" by Indulal Gandhi (G) 9-30 Narayaniai Arya (Kedara).

AHMEDABAD
326.1 m. (920 kcs)

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 9-0 News (E 8-15 As in Baroda 8-30 Ramanlal R. Dave (Bhairavi) 8-45 News (G) 5-30 As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-20 Chidananda Bhatt and Party (Samuhgeeto) 6-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7-0 Chidananda Bhatt and Party (Samuhgeeto) 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 Rakhe Bhulta 7-45 As in Baroda 8-0 Clarionet Ahmed Darbar 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Ramanlal R. Dave (Bages no Khayal) 8-45 Garbo Rang Bhario 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

Physiculturist's Wedding

BOMBAY, Wednesday

In the presence of a large and cosmopolitan gathering, at Allbless Baug, Prof. Tehemurasp Daruwala, city's well-known physiculturist and weight-lifter, who has to his credit all-India weight-lifting records, was married to Miss Homai Jehanbux Ghadialy, on Tuesday evening. Numerous guests wished the couple a happy married life.

Physical Education Day In Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The Provincial Physical Education Day celebrations will begin from tomorrow morning. The Board of Physical Education in Bombay Province has been celebrating a Physical Education Day each year since 1944.

This year, the celebrations have been spread over three days, 17th, 18th and 19th November, 1949. The main object behind these celebrations is to popularize Physical Education amongst school-going population.

A COMMON MAN'S BUDGET SAYS A CORPORATOR

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. B. A. Dalal, Corporator, characterised today the new municipal budget as a common man's budget.

Mr. Dalal who was expressing his views on the budget before a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee said that the deficit of Rs. one crore as shown in the budget was the price that the "haves" of the city had to pay for providing increasing civic amenities for the "have-nots."

Mr. Dalal further regretted that the present standard of municipal schools was far from satisfactory. Expenditure was lavish and management inefficient. The Schools Committee had asked for a crore of rupees. There were, however, certain items in which economy could be effected without impairing the efficiency of education. He hoped that the Municipal Commissioner would point out those items.

Referring to Loan Works' budget, Mr. Dalal expressed his dislike at the idea of the Municipal Commissioner spending money on constructing swimming pools at Shivaji Park. He said that what the people wanted was a "shelter under the roof and not a cold shelter in the water."

Further discussion on the budget was adjourned

FLAG DAY

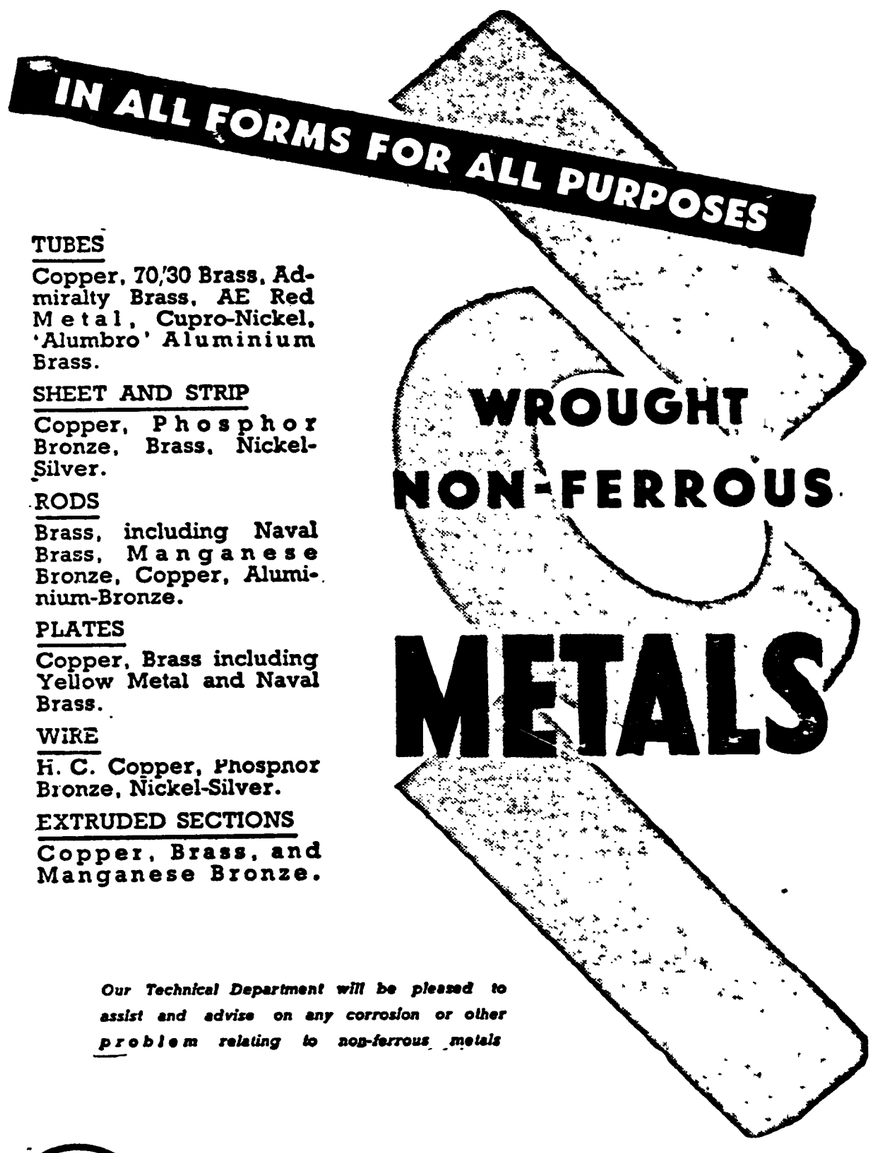
BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Flag Day for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their families will be observed, on December 7 next, throughout the country. Flags will be distributed and collection of donations made on that day in cities, district and taluka places and important villages. In the Bombay Province, the collection work will be done through the agency of the Provincial and District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards as last year.

Employment Scheme For Textile Workers

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

As one of the measures to solve the present problem of unemployment of the Textile workers of Ahmedabad the Government of Bombay has decided to open carpentry shop in the premises of the second Industrial Training Workshop at Ahmedabad.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The Bombay Chronicle

THE PEACE OFFENSIVE

As a counter to a Soviet five-power peace pact, the U.S.-U.K. delegations to the U.N. General Assembly have put forward a 12-point resolution "for permanent peace". The resolution was presented by an aggressive speech by the U. S. delegate, Mr. Warren Austin. Mr. Austin was not in favour of a new pact for old reasons. If the U.S.S.R. was earnest about previous pacts, a new one was not necessary; if she was proposing a new pact to supplant old commitments, it was a fraud. This was his contention. And he went on to say that Russia's broken pledges made faith in her promises weak. What he proposed was a resolution reaffirming the old principles of the United Nations, promising loyal adherence to them, and calling upon the five permanent members of the Security Council "to broaden progressively their outlook and to exercise restraint in the use of the veto to make the Security Council a more effective instrument for maintaining peace." We fail to see how Mr. Austin, if he has no confidence in the USSR, can feel any pleasure in securing Russia's consent to this resolution. Even after its adoption, Russia may still continue to play the veto for all it is worth and still insist that it is exercising restraint. Russia is one of the permanent members. She has had a hand in framing the UN Charter. If she is not observing its principles now, will she do so just because a resolution "solemnly affirming" faith in the principles has been adopted? In the circumstances, it must be assumed that both sides are manoeuvring for position and that peace offensives are being launched with equal enthusiasm by both Russia and the U.S.-U.K. group. And this again means that it is not each other that they are concerned about but the others who are outside the two blocs. It is not peace that is pursued but the largest measure of support from the world of nations. That the Big Powers should try to argue with each other in this exceedingly childish manner, is itself the greatest indictment of the very basis of the United Nations. It cannot be denied that the reserving of privilege for Big Powers is a fundamental flaw in the UN constitution. None of the Big Five is really willing to surrender this advantage. Each of them is desperately trying to evolve some way by which the others will not utilise the advantage. The most sensible course, if the veto has been found an obstacle to progress, is to scrap it. Russia naturally hesitates because that would leave her at the mercy of the other Big Powers which will weigh her down by sheer numbers. But there could be some justice if other checks are introduced, such as insistence on a certain decisive majority. There are other anomalies as well. Refusal to recognize Communist China and withdraw recognition from the Nationalist section which holds sovereignty only over a negligible territory, has created a confused representation in the permanent membership of the Security Council itself. This is not by any means Russia's fault. As a matter of fact, the distinction between permanent and temporary membership is itself a source of confusion. But for the failure to recognize the equality of sovereign nations it would have been possible to tide over most of the difficulties. And it is unfortunate that the only efforts made so far to change this fundamental flaw were made under the lead of Mr. Evatt who tried to create an intermediate group of powers. It is obvious that if the issues are left for settlement to the Big Powers, it will end in conflict rather than peace. Therefore, the nations which are tolerated as it were in the United Nations, have to pull their combined weight in order to ward off a conflagration that will involve them no less than the Big Powers. Soviet Russia emphasises one aspect when she attempts to build up a policy and a programme for peace on the principle conceded by the veto. The U.K.-U.S. group emphasise another when they press for a modified veto. It is no use Mr. Austin denouncing Russia for seeking domination for the Big Powers because this is implied in the very framework of the United Nations. Even regionalism was accepted by Britain and America. At the same time, Britain and America have not been very meticulous in enforcing the principles of the U.N. Charter on an obvious issue like that of Pakistan's aggression on Indian soil in Kashmir. To have a veto and then try to hedge in its use is in the diplomatic field what control of armaments is in the military—a fantastic impossibility. Is it not the best policy to confess the defects of United Nations as shown in the past three years and get together in an attempt to set up a more efficient international machinery? At least the effort would be more edifying than the present conflict and contention.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

The West Bengal Deputation, representing the Ministerial Group of the Provincial Congress, which arrived here yesterday, submitted on Tuesday a memorandum to the Congress High Command seeking its "immediate intervention" in the "arbitrary and unconstitutional" formation of the province-wide 'ad hoc' committees.

—P.T.I.

★ ★ ★

Shri Vindeshwari Pathak, a Banaras Congress worker, has informed the U. P. Provincial Congress Council that, "in view of the corruption widely prevailing among Congressmen," he has decided to resort to a fast unto death. U.P.I.

Does Shri Vindeshwari Pathak want to end corruption or his life?

★ ★ ★

But Shri Pathak, the report recalls, resorted to a fast on the same ground in November last year but called it off following an assurance by the U. P. P. C. C.

So it is quite all right.

★ ★ ★

Commenting in Cairo on the project for the formation of Islamistan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared, "I do not appreciate grouping based on religion. Cultural bonds can be exchanged but politics based on religion can be of no help at all and spell no peaceful aims."

True, true. But it all just shows that Pandit Nehru is not a Pakistani (predominant partner) patriot, much less is he Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman.

★ ★ ★

According to a U.P.I. report two persons hailing from South India were arrested while scaling the outer walls of the Ambala Central Jail. In fact, they had actually got up the wall by means of wooden planks lying near the jail fortification.

There is no achievement to which the resourceful South Indian is unequal.

★ ★ ★

The United Nations Indonesian Commission has reported that it is confident that the new relationship between Indonesia and the Netherlands, following the Round Table Conference can evolve to their mutual advantage.

Provided the hint in the word "mutual" is duly taken.

★ ★ ★

Addressing the U. N. Political Committee, M. Andrei Vyshinsky declared that Western Germany was about to be used as a springboard for aggression against the Soviet Union.

Sounds like a combination charge and alibi.

★ ★ ★

In the U. N. General Assembly: Mr. Austin (U.S.A.) mincing no words in a rare display of sharpness, termed M. Vyshinsky's long recitation of charges of war propaganda "another exhibition of his fireworks."

The prospects of a rapprochement are glittering brighter and brighter.

Lala Lajpat Rai

THE LION OF THE PUNJAB

By T. S. T. Chari

IT WAS precisely 21 years ago that "Lion of the Punjab", became a martyr to the cause of Indian liberation.

His death at the age of 63 was hastened by grievous injuries he sustained while leading a procession to protest against the visit of the Simon Commission. The Police made a lathi charge on the demonstrators and Lala Lajpat Rai was severely injured.

A man of rare vision and courage, this famous son of the Punjab had already visualied India as a free country for, as ruthless lathi blows descended on him and his companions thick and fast, he uttered the prophetic words "Every blow that is hurled at me will act as a nail in the coffin of the British Empire."

And it did.

In less than two decades after this oracular pronouncement of an innocent victim of inhuman tyranny, the Britishers had left the shores of India.

EARLY LIFE

Born in Jagraon in the district of Ludhiana in the Punjab, in 1865 young Lajpat Rai gave early promise of future greatness A diligent student, he annexed the school scholarship. He inherited from his schoolmaster father intense love of reading writing and speaking in all of which he excelled from early in his career. By the time he became a lawyer in 1895, he was an accomplished scholar an ardent student of Hindu reform and a seeker after the realisation of Indian nationhood.

Of his college friendships which proved lasting and exercised a profound influence on his life, those of Mahatma Hans Raj and Pandit Guru Dutt stand out prominently. Lajpat Rai soon interested himself in all reformist and social movements around him and started several of them himself.

ARYA SAMAJ

The one nearest to his heart among these movements was that of the Arya Samaj of which he became one of the most devoted workers. After the death of Swami Dayanand, the Arya Samajists founded the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic School to commemorate his services and they found Lajpat Rai an enthusiastic worker and supporter.

Lajpat Rai's evidence before the Famine Commission set up by Government in 1901 was a document of rare merit and went a long way towards helping to alleviate the lot of tens of thousands of orphans left in the wake of the desastrous famine. Lala Lajpat Rai also organised a number of orphanages himself to deal with this emergency.

As Secretary of the Relief Committee of the Lahore Arya Samaj in 1905, Lajpat Rai rendered meritorious service to sufferers from the Kangra Earthquake.

IN THE CONGRESS

A flourishing lawyer at Hissar at an early age, Lajpat Rai, like most of the lawyers of his time, gravitated to politics. He joined the Congress in 1888 and made a name for himself at the Allahabad session of the Congress which he attended for the first time.

The great national organisation, quick to discern merit wherever it was present chose him as its unofficial ambassador abroad to explain the truth about India to an ignorant and often sceptical world. In this connection Lajpat Rai travelled widely in England, focussing public attention on the misrule in India—a feat which in those days called for great courage and daring.

To the British statesmen who talked of liberal administration of India under their aegis, his reply was "Good Government can never be a substitute for self-Government". To the familiar school-boy's catechism of the 'benefits of British Rule in India, he would answer that the wealth of the world was nothing compared to liberty and honour.

What availed India if she got the sovereignty of the world but lost her soul?

The tin Gods of Delhi and Simla were upset by the withering attacks of this irrepressible Punjabi. In 1907 Lajpat Rai led an agitation of Punjab peasants against the Governments proposed increase in canal water rate. The short-tempered Lieut-Governor of the Punjab Sir Daniel Ibbetson promptly deported him to Mandalay along with Sirdar Ajit Singh.

For six years from 1914 Lajpat Rai toured England and America, alternating his time between writing books and opening Indian progressive institutions. The Indian Home Rule League of America owes its origin to him.

PUNJAB FERMENT

Returning to India in 1920, Lalaji devoted himself to promoting the welfare of the down-trodden peasants and the other poorer sections of the population. This work was mainly done through the columns of two newspapers, the Bande Mataram and the People, which he started for this purpose.

The whole of the Punjab was then

(Continued on page 7)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Inadequate Qualification

In most countries where there are laws regulating the Mining Industry, it is necessary for a Mine Manager to be examined with regard to his competency by a Board of Engineers appointed by the State for that purpose, and India is no exception to this system.

Having obtained a diploma in Mining Engineering at the Dhanbad School of Mines where the Government of India examinations of Competency for 1st and 2nd Class Colliery Managers and Engineers are held, Mr. Nani Chakravarty should be well aware of the necessity of obtaining such certificate without which he could not be considered for any managerial post in the collieries.

L. S. CORBETT,
Dy. Coal Commissioner (Retd).

Drowning Tragedy At Juhu

I read what was said about the incident at Juhu in an evening paper. It is a sad misstatement and complete distortion of the truth. These are the real facts which I discovered on personal inquiry.

To start with the drowning man did not remain unidentified. Also it was "not the life-guard Nuruddin Sha that entered the ocean to save him." A man came into the Dreamland Hotel on the night of the 30th and registered his name and address as "Mr. Chanoo Wadia, Khareghat Colony, Hughes Road." On the morning of the 31st he expressed his desire to go for a swim and inquired where he could put by some money safely. He was told to leave it in his room and lock it up. This he did do and went for a swim. Between 12 and 12-30 a Parsi gentleman by the name of Mr. Neil Batliwalla saw the body of a rather hefty man far out on the water. He was not sure whether the man was floating or whether it was a dead body. After looking for a while and seeing that the body was being pushed here and there and coming shorewards he swam out and dragged the body to shore. In the process Mr. Batliwalla was quite exhausted. There seemed very little life in the body yet Mr. Batliwalla, Mr. and Mrs. Aguiar, Mr. Shapur Mody and Mrs. K. Nariman, all rushed up and began to give Mr. Wadia artificial respiration. The doctor was sent for at once. He was Dr. D'Souza. He also helped and a coramine injection was given after which there seemed a little flicker of life returning. After about 30 minutes Dr. D'Souza advised that Mr. Wadia should be sent immediately to the Police Hospital. The Police van was sent for. It was only at this stage, "and this was a very late stage", that the life-guard Nuruddin Sha arrived on the scene. He also helped to give artificial respiration and put the body into the van and took it to the Hospital where Mr. Wadia died. Of course one feels that the life-guard should be parading the shore all the time so long as there are people in the water but when there is one life-guard to look over about five miles of coast, such accidents must happen. Much has been said about the urgent need of having three life-guards who should be provided with binoculars, watch-towers and either ordinary cycles, or motor cycles or some other means of conveyance by which they can rush to the victims. This is the duty of the Government as well as the Juhu Municipality. Something has to be done and the quicker it is done the better, if there is a conscience left in either institution.

—BAPSY SABAVALA.

Bombay's Present To Nehru

The manner in which the Replica Presentation Plan of Mr. S. K. Patil has ended has lesson for all concerned. The very fact that Pandit Jawaharlal did not accept it in the presence of the hundreds of thousands who gathered to greet him at the Shivaji Park is a proof that his fine sense revolted against the crude vulgarity of the idea. The way in which he "accepted" the gift at a much smaller gathering at the Government House expressed his embarrassment and his refusal to carry this strange gift with him, raise more important issues. Firstly, he has expressed a desire to sell it by auction and to utilise the money for useful public purpose or else to keep it in some Museum. This city which contributed towards the cost of it would like to know from Mr. S. K. Patil and his friends which of the two ideas they accept and how they are going to implement it.

But the manner in which the idea started and the method in which it was worked out also leads one to inquire as to why such things should be allowed to happen, or tolerated in this first city of India, otherwise noted for her common sense and practical behaviour. Mr S. K. Patil had the idea of asking Panditji right at the time Panditji was leaving for his American tour. There was enough time to get in touch with him and to place the idea of this presentation before him and get his approval. If he had accepted it he would have been saved the embarrassment to which he was subjected on an important day in his life and the indignity which was foisted on this city. If he had not and if he had suggested an alternative as he has done now, something really concrete and useful for the city would have been achieved. Instead what has been achieved is a name for bad taste of this city and sheer waste of a big amount in the preparation of an article which Panditji did not keep and which if kept as a memento will keep with it locked a huge amount which we can ill afford in these days of acute financial stringency and which otherwise would have been usefully utilised.

However, what has happened would lead to some good if only the Congress in the city, too far engaged in mammon worship took a lesson from all this. It is time that such ill-conceived and more ill planned activities of that organisation were brought to an end. This is not the first occasion that such a thing has happened. While the father of our Nation still lived, it was left to Mr. Patil to make a fantastic suggestion to raise a statue to him far off in the city on a rock which would cost not lakhs but perhaps a crore. Gandhiji, the embodiment of all that was good in our culture, did not like this monstrous vulgarity and put a stop to it. Let us hope the idea died with Gandhiji and no one will dare to revive it. This country needs all the money she can spare to spend on objects which were dear to the hearts of our great men and it need not be wasted on plans thought out by men with little minds and an imagination that cannot go beyond gold and silver. Strangely enough a few ideas that would be of real value to this city of they were realised and given shape do not materialise although Mr. Patil has talked of them quite often. To mention only one such is the plan for a Sardar Hall for the city which could accommodate 10,000 people and for which Mr. Patil was reported to have collected a few lakhs already. May we know what happened to that collection?

—ANTI-HUMBUG.

Parnali Dispute

Parnali—a small village in Thana District, with a population of 151 farmers, has come into the news with the Bombay Government placing there 50 armed police to guard standing crops. The dispute between the peasants and the Inamdar has come to such a pass that the Government fears that the crops may be damaged. The history of Parnali goes back to 1825 when the village was given as an Inam to one Vicaji Meherji, for building there a dam and a Dharamshala. He was authorised to collect and keep land revenue, which was at that time Rs. 688. The figure was specifically mentioned. In the famine year of 1870 peasants were unable to pay the amount, so in the following year double revenue was collected. After that the same amount was collected every year. Later the "Inam" was sold to one Mohomed Amin Rais, who for his Rs. 80,000 investment gets today about 2,944 maunds of rice and about Rs. 10,000 worth grass. This works out at an annual income of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 on the initial layout of Rs. 80,000. Since 1925 the peasants have been agitating to be freed from this annual levy. They said that they were responsible for the annual revenue of Rs. 688. Last year when the peasants refused to pay the levy, it is reported, the Government asked their revenue officers to collect it by force. Section 144 was promulgated and four peasant leaders were externed.

It will be interesting to investigate the part played by the local officials, on whose advice the Government is apparently acting. The enquiry committee appointed by the Thana District Congress Committee was boycotted by the peasants because it included an official, who, it is alleged, had openly taken the side of the Inamdar. It is reported that the village was free from crime. It is now under the vigilance of armed police. Even the starting of a school, it is said, was banned under Section 144. A man who had won a prize of Rs. 500 in the "Grow More Food" campaign has been externed. A "Tagai" loan of Rs. 1,500 which had been sanctioned for the village, has been cancelled.

It is reported that the peasants of Parnali are preparing for a struggle and are resolved not to pay anything more than Rs. 688 as land revenue to the Inamdar. It is no use accusing the Socialists, who are very much on the scene, of fomenting trouble. If the peasants of Parnali have a case, they must be given justice. When the systems of zamindari and Inams are crumbling, it appears unfair that 151 peasants should be made to toil for an Inamdar, whose claim to the produce appears to be doubtful. It will be well if the Bombay Government re-opens the whole subject and orders a fresh enquiry into the dispute before the situation gets worse.

Andhra Province

The Congress Working Committee has asked the Government of India to "take steps to form forthwith the Andhra Province, generally consisting of the undisputed Andhra districts but without the City of Madras." A boundary Commission to demarcate the area is to be appointed. The Working Committee hoped that Andhra Province would be included in Schedule One of the Constitution. Presumably this means that by the end of December it is expected that the Andhra Province will take shape. The acceptance of the three-man Report by the Madras Cabinet, the Tamilnad Congress Committee and the Andhra Congress Committee made this decision inevitable, though there was some sign that not all these bodies were agreed on the meaning of the report. The Working Committee has followed the technique of building the new province on the undisputed districts. What will come into existence is a nucleus of Andhra and later the other territories will be added to it as the boundary commission clears up the controversial issues. The formation of Andhra Province is a triumph of more than one generation's persistent effort and, it will be an encouragement to other linguistic groups to press forward with their claims. We have never been enthusiasts for linguism but we extend our congratulations to the people of Andhra Desha. The need is all the greater now that we are entering on a phase of linguistic groupings, for developing the spirit of national solidarity.

Thought For The Day

The Puritan through Life's
sweet garden goes
To pluck the thorn and cast
away the rose.

—KENNETH HARE.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Protesting Too Much

One almost feels one should sympathise with Mr. Ghulam Mahommed, the Finance Minister of Pakistan. He is protesting too much and too abusively. He has, admittedly, his worries arising out of Pakistan's decision not to devalue her rupee. And the intensity of these worries has made of them an agony for Mr. Ghulam Mohammed. We sympathise with him. But having done so, we cannot help regretting that he should lose his temper as he did the other day while addressing the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. By refusing to devalue her currency along with Britain and India, Pakistan in one stroke reduced the debt she owed to India by as much as eighty crores of rupees. Then the financial experts of Pakistan thought they were being very clever and smart and were very happy over their brilliant stroke. It did not matter to them that they were being unfair and anti-Indian. Nor did they bother to take into account the repercussions in the future of the complete upset in the Indo-Pakistan exchange ratio. Now that the inevitable economic consequences of their financial strategy are materialising; the pain of them hurts and Pakistan's Finance Minister is shouting at this country. He shouldn't. He really shouldn't. Moreover, his loud indignation only serves to expose what he seeks to hide. His anger coupled with an assurance of Pakistan's ability to fight an economic fight with India along, simultaneously with a warning to businessmen that they are in for hard times, all add up to an entirely different interprtation of his declaration that never, never would Pakistan devalue her rupee. But is a preparatory abuse of India really necessary for an eventual revision of Pakistan's financial policy?

What About Withdrawing?

Incidentally, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed had a fling at Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru too. The latter's crime, apparently, was his plain speaking at a London Press Conference about Pakistan's conduct in connection with Kashmir. That plain-speaking had, as we said the other day, become unavoidably necessary. But Mr. Ghulam Mohammed should at least have looked up the past statements—especially their elegant style—of his own colleagues before pretending to be scandalised over an alleged "exhibition of bad manners" by Pandit Nehru. As to his "challenge" to Pandit Nehru "in the name of democracy to face a free plebiscite in Kashmir" it is rather amusing that the party that originally and voluntarily offered —and has been repeating it since—a free plebiscite should be "challenged" to it. That offer stands. But will Pakistan, in the name of democracy and international decency, withdraw from Kashmir as the aggressor that she confessedly is?

Vietnam Warning

According to a PTI-Reuter report from the Vietnam frontier, Vietminh Indo-Chinese autonomist insurgents launched an unsuccessful attack on a town near the Chinese border where the local mayor had declared his loyalty to Bao Dai. The point of the report is not in the failure of the "insurgent" attack but in the fact that it was launched. The same report further says that "Military quaters here feared, concerted attacks on French outposts by Vietminh, supported by Chinese Communists. They believed the presence of Chinese in attacking groups would encourage the local population not to resist." Chinese Communists need not actively join Viet Minh troops. But their victory in China and presence on the other side of the frontier will certainly lend moral support and encouragement to the so-called "insurgents." The situation as it is and as it is developing in Vietnam constituted a pointed emphasis to what India's Prime Minister said about Indo-China in America and Britain. France and the West have to realise that Bao Dai lacks popular support and cannot succeed. He cannot succeed because what he represents on behalf of the French is not the freedom and independence that the Indo-Chinese, like any other Asian people, desire and are entitled to.

Water Supply

Anticipating the enhancement of the Municipal water tax, it is reported that certain landlords have already started reducing the water supply to their tenants. If this is not checked in time, the practice will inflict further hardships on the already much-harassed Bombay tenants. As it is many buildings get their water supply at odd hours like 4-30 a.m. to 6-30 a.m. and 10 p.m. to 12 midnight. Why municipal officials should persist in supplying water at these unearthly hours is beyond comprehension. Many tenants have to stay awake till 11 p.m. so that the municipal water will ascend to the taps inside their rooms This is an additional hardship on many, who have to waste hours at the bus and tram stops, railway stations and ration shops. There has been much agitation in the press for changing the water hours to a more reasonable time. But our Corporation officials maintain the tradition of not condescending to reply to public criticism. Now the landlords are going to make their contribution to the artificial water scarcity.

Nehru Road

The naming of the road stretching from the Santa Cruz railway station to the airport "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Road" is a doubtful honour. As a road it has nothing to commend it with more than its share of potholes and dust. As a channel of communication, it has the one merit of definiteness since of all the cars and buses plying on that strip, all are bound for the airport. It might be regarded as a tribute to our air-minded Prime Minister. Bandra Municipality has certainly scored over the others by its striking move and the fact that the naming synchronised with the Prime Minister's sixtieth birthday makes it all the more outstanding. Incidentally, the act might be regarded as one of the last acts of the suburban municipality since in about six months it will have been swallowed by the greater neighbour, Bombay.

Delayed Reaction

Mr. Jacob Malik, permanent Soviet delegate to the United Nations, has recorded Russia's protest at the dropping of the Atom Bomb on Hiroshima. Carping critics might say that this is a very belated protest, that the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 and Russia by declaring hostilities against Japan on August 8, 1945 might be regarded as approving the act, and that the more terrible explosion on Nagasaki on August 9 was an act for which Russia was also responsible as one of the Allies. But Russia has a clear defence. Like the lady who sued another five years after the abuse for calling her a rhinoceros, on the ground that she had only seen a rhinoceros before she launched the proceedings, Soviet Russia can claim that she only understood what the Atom Bomb meant on discovering it herself. Nor should it be forgotten that Russia has been gradually preparing the ground for the great denunciation. She has been insisting for the past six months that Japan's collapse brought on about August 10 was due not to atomic destruction but to the entry of the Red Army into the War on the other side. Now that Mr. Malik has proved that the Hiroshima destruction was a wanton massacre of civilians and not an attack on a military objective, the full credit for victory in war must surely go to Russia. Will General MacArthur take the hint and withdraw in favour of Marshal Stalin?

Our Madras Newsletter

CARVING OUT OF ANDHRA PROVINCE

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

WHAT has been described as the "birth of a new province has materialised with the acceptance by the Madras Government, the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee of the need for the formation of an Andhra province in terms of the JVP report. The latest report is that theCongress Working Committee has also recommended the formation of such a province.

This is regarded as an event of far-reaching significance in the history of the formation of linguistic provinces in India, because it involves, if the Andhra province is carved out on the basis of the proposals in the JVP report, the fruition of a 35-year agitation for the formation of a separate Andhra province out of the Madras presidency.

At one time there were apprehensions that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee would not approve of the report with its condition regarding the abandonment of the claims to the city of Madras by the Andhras. In fact there was an important section of opinion, which was becoming for some time vocal, that that condition was insulting to the Andhras and should not, therefore, be acquiesced in, even if it meant the postponement of the constitution of a province. But recent statements made by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President and a member of the JVP committee, that the committee's suggestion regarding abandonment of claims to the city by Andhras was confined to their abandoning those claims only so far as its inclusion in the Andhra province was concerned, and did not mean that they should give up all interest in the future of the city, have reassured the dissident sections.

SPECIFIC POINT

The resolution of the A.P.C.C. accepting "without any hesitation" the JVP report regarding the constitution of Andhra province with the 12 undisputed districts made, therefore, specific mention of the clarifications given by Dr. Pattabhi of the correct position regarding the Madras City 'vis a vis' the formation of the province, and stated that it was satisfied with those clarification.

The committee, while accepting the report and urging the immediate formation of the province, made a request to the Working Committee and the Government of India to take steps to see that Madras city and its surrounding bi-lingual areas should be carved out into a separate city province, common to all the linguistic section of its population. It also requested the Working Committee and the Centre to provide for the city of Madras remaining the common capital of the Andhra and Madras provinces until the two provinces could settle their future capitals, and for full co-operation between the governments of the two provinces in the administration of the Madras city.

It must be noted here that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee's resolution, in spite of its lengthy preamble and explanatory character, has unequivocally accepted the condition of the JVP report so far as the separation of the Andhra province is concerned. But in regard to the city of Madras, it has made a suggestion regarding its future set up, which, it is hoped, the Government of India would consider with sympathy and care. It is generally agreed that, as for the temporary capital of the new province, it should be located only in Madras, as there is obviously no other place where it could be immediately shifted. Now that the three bodies whose opinion the Working Committee has called for having expressed themselves unanimously in favour of the formation of the Andhra province, in terms of the JVP report, there is widespread expectation that the name, "Andhra" would be included in the schedule of States under the new Constitution, and that, in order to facilitate its being so included, before the third reading of the draft Constitution is completed by the 26th of November an Order in Council under section 290

(Continued on page 7.

Hazare's Century Deserves To Be Written In Gold

'VIZZY' COMMENTS ON THE FIRST TEST MATCH AT DELHI

Phadkar's Knock Would Stand Comparison With Bradman's

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (PTI).

The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, former Indian cricket test captain commenting on the first test match said that although India lost, the match showed up certain outstanding personalities of the game.

The century made by Phadkar in the first innings, he said would stand comparison any day with that of the great Don Bradman. In the second innings, the 140 scored by Hazare deserved to be written in letters of gold and there could be no two opinions about that performance being the best of his career. Adhikari, he added, had developed the temperament of a number one batsman and it would be good to see him open India's innings. His recent performances entitled him to a much higher place in the batting order.

Of the Commonwealth side, the Maharajkumar said: "The most outstanding feature in that team has been fielding and the wicket keeping of skipper Livingstone. To my mind their batting, although they made 608 runs, were runs made by sheer luck as the Indian fielders kept on dropping catches; otherwise, the Commonwealth side would not have made more than 300 runs."

"The psychological effect on the minds of the Indian side can be well imagined when they saw before them the score of 608 runs. It brings to my mind an interesting incident. Woodful was captaining Australia in the year that Jack Hobbs retired from test cricket. In that team, Woodful had under his command men of the calibre of Don Bradman, Ponsford, Jackson, Macabe, Fairfax, Grimmett, Oldfield and so on. It was in that year in which Don Bradman had made cricket history. Woodfull's team was playing the last test match at the Oval and I happened to be there. Woodful lost the toss. Duleepsinghji was one of those playing for England. England made 407 runs on a Saturday. The great 'Ranji' was alive those days and asked some of us to come for tea at his house at Staines, near London, on a Sunday, the day on which cricket is not played in England. When we were having tea, I asked the Jahmsaheb, known as "Ranji" the world over, what he thought of the position of the test match. In the presence of many belonging to the old brigade, at the top of his voice, he told me: "Young man, all I know is this that England has made 405 runs and Australia has not a single run on the board. That's it and that is that."

"Delhi is now definitely on the cricket map. With the unprecedented crowds that I saw and how they were all accommodated was a very pleasing feature and the credit, no doubt, goes to the Delhi and District Cricket Association, who, under the able guidance of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, made it the success that it was. With the Nehru stadium that is coming up soon, Delhi is bound to be the "prima donna" for sports."

PARULEKAR FORCED TO RETIRE

Bombay North Open Badminton

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

H. K. Talyarkhan scored an easy victory over S. S. Parulekar in the Semi-finals of the Men's Singles of the Bombay North Open Badminton Tournament this evening.

Homi Talyarkhan was in brilliant form and Parulekar though he tried his best to offer stout resistance was unable to make any appreciable impression on his redoubtable opponent who won the first game at 15-7 and in the second game when he was leading 13-7 Parulekar had to retire as he got a catch in the stomach and was unable to carry on with the game.

In the Women's Doubles Semi-finals Miss Pandit and Miss Shirodkar beat Miss Om Kacker and Mrs. Pradhan in two straight games. The winners had to fight hard for victory in the first game which they managed to win over the extra points but in the second game they gave a good account of themselves and won the game easily at 15-6.

A. R. Kavarana and Miss R. Satarawala scored a convincing win over E. M. Fernandes and Mrs. Manohar in two straight games the scores reading 15-2, 15-8. The former pair combining well proved far superior to their opponents. E. M. Fernandes had to fight single-handed and though he tried his best, his efforts were of no avail against a better balanced combination. The winners won the first game at 15-2 but in the second game they had to struggle hard to make up a deficit of eight points which the losers had scored and after drawing level they carried on to win the game.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final: H. K. Talyarkhan beat S. S. Parulekar 15-7, 13-7 (retired).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final: Miss Pandit and Miss Shirodkar beat Miss Om Kacker and Mrs. S. B. Pradhan 18-14 15-6.

MIXED DOUBLES: A. R. Kavarana and Miss R. Satarawala beat E. M. Fernandes and Mrs. Manohar 15-2 15-8; V. P. Kapadia and Miss R. K. Dastoor beat Ram Deodhar and Mrs. Wagh 15-12 15-5.

The following are Thursday's fixtures:—

6-30 p.m. A. R. Kavarana and R. Soonawala vs. Claude Murray and V. Fernandes.

7 p.m. S. S. Parulekar and C. B. Kalappa vs. V. P. Kapadia and A. Mistry.

7-30 p.m. Miss R. Satarawala and Miss Dandige vs. Miss S. Motiwala and Miss R. Dastoor.

8 p.m. F. H. Kerawala vs. E. M. Fernandes.

GHULAM'S HAT TRICK IN SINGAPORE

Indian Soccer Team Triumphs Easily

KUALALUMPUR, Nov. 16. (PTI): The Indian Soccer team (Aryan Gymkhana, Bangalore) beat the Selangor Combined Services Civilians by three goals to one The home team netted their only goal in the fifth minute of the play. Ghulam equalised for the tourists before halftime and after the resumption the same player scored twice thus performing a hat-trick.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage:
3-45 p.m. St. Xavier's 'A' vs. Dockyard.
4-45 p.m. Goan Sports vs. 'Times' 'A' (Senior Division).

TABLE TENNIS

Vanmali Hall, Dadar:
6-30 p.m. Second round of Men's Singles.

BADMINTON

Dadar Parsi Gymkhana:
6-30 p.m. Bombay North Open Tourney

Stop Press

GRANTED ASYLUM

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (PTI-Reuter): The entire seven-man Czechoslovak Reparations Mission in the British Zone of Germany has been granted political asylum by the British authorities, it was officially announced here today.

ADUSTMENTS

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16 (UPI): United Press of India authoritatively understands that the States Ministry is convening a conference of the representatives of Provincial Governments to finalise the adjustments in the boundaries of the various provinces and States Unions so that no disputes arise with regard to them after their incorporation in the new constitution.

CEYLON MINISTER DENIES

COLOMBO, Nov. 15 (PTI): Sir John Kotelawala, Ceylon's Minister for Transport and Works, has categorically denied having made certain "unfriendly" remarks about India during his recent visit to Cairo. The remarks were said to have been made to a reporter of the Associated Press of Pakistan during an interview at Cairo. The Minister said he had never met the reporter.

R

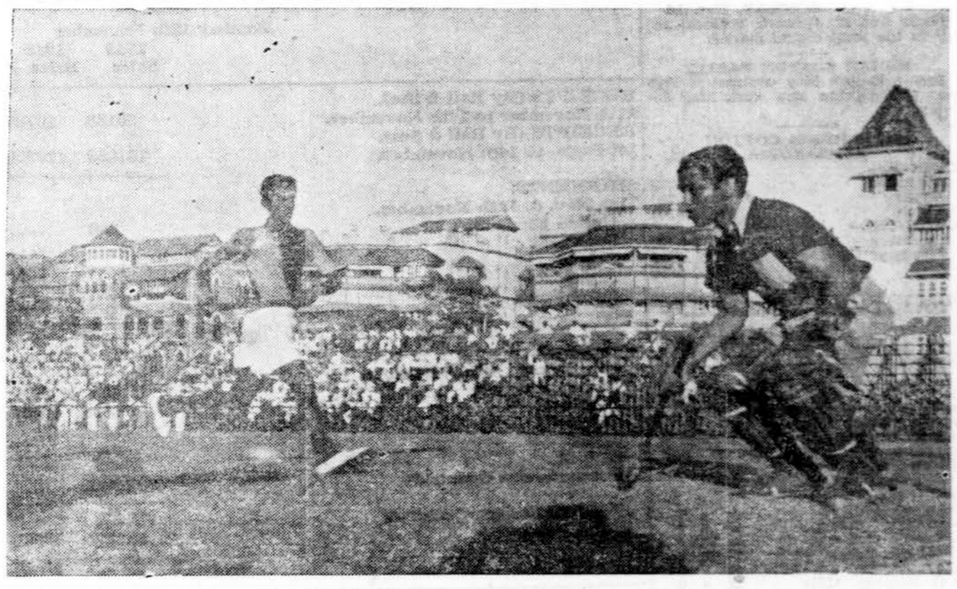
For possessing rice in excess of the possession limit without a permit, Samjiva Subaya was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and Narayan Shetty was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For exporting wheat flour and biscuits without a permit Abdul Hafiz Chandkhan was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

For unauthorised possession of a ration card and drawing rations thereon Abdul Hakim Baza Miya was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two counts.

For unauthorised possession of ration cards Krishna Shankar Nair and Abdul Khatik Nawabkhan were each sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. For a similar offence Harakchand Merilal Mahajan was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For refusing to sell batasas and failing to display the price list of batasas, Mewaram Kashiram was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment on the first count and further sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 50 or in default to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the second count.



A fine action study of S. Menezes the Lusitanians' goal-keeper rushing out to meet the ball in this evening's game against G. I. P. Railway in the Senior Hockey League. Menezes effected three brilliant saves which enables "Lusis" to hold the Railway to a goal-less draw.

BHARDA ENTER THIRD ROUND

Harris Shield Cricket Tournament

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bharda New High School defeated Sind Model High School by 92 runs in their second round match in the Harris Cricket Shield Tournament for Seniors at the Azad Maidan.

Bharda New High School scored in their first innings 173 runs, while the Sind Model School were dismissed for 103 runs. Being 70 runs ahead Bharda were only able to score a f09 runs in the second knock but due to some splendid bowling by H. S. Ghai and Peddar, who captured 3 wickets apiece Sind Model were dismissed for 87 runs.

The following were the scores:—

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL: 173 (K. Patel 44, P. K. Rao 49, Gidwani 3 for 48, Ashok 3 for 18, Pratab 3 for 60) and 109 (. K. Seth 82, Chandu 6 for 37, Gidwani 3 for 52).

SIND MODEL HIGH SCHOOL: 103 (Jagasia 30, Prabhu 24, D. R. Mody 5 for 34, Mistry 3 for 26) and 87 (Mogan 32 not out, H. S. Ghai 3 for 24, Peddar 3 for 15).

TABLE TENNIS AT DADAR

Pathare Kshatriya Open Championships

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The few matches that were played in the first rounds of the Men's Singles and Doubles of the Pathare Kshatriya Open Table Tennis Tournament evinced very little interest and all matches resulted as was expected.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S DOUBLES: First Round: U. S. Bangera and Walawalkar beat B. P. Bhatia and D. C. Desai 21-15 21-9; N. L. Bajaj and S. B. Jog beat S. G. Damle and M. R. Kulkarni 21-17 13-21 23-21; S. L. Bajaj and M. L. Lulla beat J. Ezekiel and J. D'Silva 21-17 21-15; V. G. Gogte and D. R. Rao w.o. S. D. Malani and S. T. Jangiani; V. D. Parelkar and G. N. Akshekar beat K. G. Mhatre and B. K. Mhatre 21-18 21-18; S. S. Gharat and J. S. Gharat beat N. K. Mhatre and M. S. Naik 21-13 21-19; B. R. Mantri and P. K. Navalkar w.o. 'B' pair; P. G. Goregaokar and R. Jukar w.o. 'A' Pair.

MEN'S SINGLES: First Round: J. S. Gharat beat S. S. Gharat 22-20 18-21 21-16; T. R. Thakur beat B. P. Pathare 21-10 21-18; V. D. Parelkar beat P. K. Navalkar 21-11 22-20; Y. V. Desai w.o. 'H' Player; B. R. Mantri w.o. R. P. Chogle; N. J. Nensey beat V. Bhandare 21-8 21-10; D. N. Bhatkal beat N. G. Damle 21-13 21-14.

"PANCHO" GONZALES NO. 1. AMATEUR

American Lawn Tennis Magazine

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Richard (Pancho) Gonzales, now engaged in a professional tour with Jack Kramer, is ranked as the world number one amateur tennis player for 1949 by the American Lawn Tennis magazine. Ted Schronder, who was beaten by Gonzales in a thrilling final of the National American Championships at Forest Hills, ranked number two. Bill Talbart is number three and Frank Parker now a professional number four.

Frank Sedgman of Australia number five is the top foreign player in the magazine's rating, followed by Eric Sturgess of South Africa at number six, Gardner Mulloy (United States) number seven, Jaroslav Drobny (Czechoslovakia) number eight, Arthur Larsen (United States) number nine and earl Cochell (United States) number ten.

Mrs. Betty Hilton of Britain, at No. ten, is the only foreign player in the Women's World ranking list, which is headed by Mrs. Margaret Osborne Dupont, the United States National champion.

Commonwealth Team Arrives In Pakistan

LAHORE, Nov. 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Commonwealth Cricket team which is due to play a series of matches in Pakistan arrived here today from India.

Lusitanians Share Points With G. I. P.

IMPROVED DISPLAY BY RAILWAY IN SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Lusitanian S. C. 'A' and G. I. P. Railway were unable to reach a decision in their Senior League encounter neither side being able to score and were forced to share two points this evening at the Cooperage.

The game was of fluctuating fortunes for it was the Railwaymen who had the better of the exchanges and more scoring chances in the first half while in the second session it was the Lusitanians who did the bulk of the attacking though they never tested the rival goal-keeper seriously they came very near to scoring on several occasions.

The rival defences held sway over the opposing attackers who were seldom permitted any opportunity of having a proper shot at goal. Lall Mohmed and Nabi Shah cornered most of the glory for the Railwaymen. Time and again these two defenders foiled every move of the Lusitanian attack and it was mainly due to their efforts that towards the close of play when it seemed that rival attackers would score that they foiled them.

For the Lusitanians Walter D'Souza was once again shining Light in the deep defence for he repeatedly broke up dangerous looking moves. He was ably supported by S. Dias and the intermediate line composed of A. Miranda, Amir Kumar and M. Vaz. Custodian S. Menezes was in brilliant form and saved his side from certain defeat by bringing of several smart saves to keep his charge intact. The supervision of the game by both the umpires left much to be desired.

The G. I. P. started on the offensive and Munir had a fine chance of scoring but he failed to utilize it. A few minutes later S. Menezes the Lusitanian goal-keeper left his charge in time and kicked a through pass clear to avert danger.

The Lusitanians transferred play and the Railway goal underwent a narrow escape when L. Woodcock attempted a first-time at goal from a pass by L. Vaz but the ball soared high over the cross-bar. A little later C. Braganza with only the goalie to beat from a favourable position failed to score from a centre by L. Vaz. At the other end M. Boccaro missed a positive sitter with a helpless custodian in front of him. he pushed the ball straight into his pads which S. Menezes saved. Soon after this S. Menezes effected two grand saves to deprive the G. I. P. from scoring from rasping shots by A. Fernandes and Rajendra Kishen. The teams crossed over with no goals being scored and in the second period the Lusitanians almost scored when Saxby netted from a pass by L. Woodcock but he was penalised for sticks. Though they continued to enjoy the exchanges they found it difficult to penetrate the deep defence of the Railwaymen. C. Braganza breaking through had the goalie at his mercy, he pushed the ball past the onrushing custodian towards an untenanted goal but Quayum recovered in time to clear the ball on the goal line.

At the opposite end S. Menezes stopped A. Fernande's scoop into goal and when Munir was about to shoot from the rebound umpire J. Nunes blew him up for off-side thus depriving him of scoring a perfectly good goal.

Earlier in the evening in the first division of the same competition B. E. S. T. Sports Club claimed two points at the expense of the junir string of St. Xavier's College whom they beat by four goals to nil. The winners lead by two goals at the break and added two more after the interval to complete the tally. Faria Bidappa in the first while Faria scored both the goals in the second period.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND

World Cup Soccer

MANCHESTER, Nov. 16 (PTI-Reuter). England beat Ireland by nine goals to two in their World Cup Soccer International match here this afternoon England led by four goals to zero at half time.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1949/50

Revised List Of Dates

BOMBAY WINTER RACES (12 DAYS)

3rd Day, Saturday, 19th November, 1949.
4th Day, Saturday, 26th November, 1949—(The Victory Cup).
5th Day, Saturday, 3rd December, 1949—(The Sir Homi Mody Cup and Sir Homi Mehta Cup).
6th Day, Saturday, 10th December, 1949—(Turf Club Cup).
7th Day, Saturday, 17th December, 1949—(Baroda Cup and Indian 1,000 Guineas Cup).
8th Day, Saturday, 24th December, 1949—(Aga Khan Cup and The Indian 2,000 Guineas Cup).
9th Day, Monday, 26th December, 1949—(Stewards Cup).
10th Day, Sunday, 1st January, 1950—(Western India Cup).
11th Day, Saturday, 7th January, 1950—(Brabourne Cup).
12th Day, Saturday, 14th January, 1950—(Eve Champion Cup and Berar Cup).

BOMBAY RACES (6 DAYS)

1st Day, Saturday, 21st January, 1950—(C. N. Wadia Cup and Indian Oaks Cup).
2nd Day, Saturday, 28th January, 1950—(Mr. Goculdas Cup and Jasdan Cup and Indian Derby).
3rd Day, Saturday, 4th February, 1950—(Eclipse Stakes Cup, Bombay Area Cup and Genl. Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup).
4th Day, Saturday, 11th February, 1950—(Kashmir Cup and Rajpipla Cup).
5th Day, Saturday, 18th February, 1950—(Byculla Club Cup and Colaba Cup).
6th Day, Saturday, 25th February, 1950—(Governor-General's Cup and Gulamhusein Essaji Cup).

BOMBAY SPRING RACES (6 DAYS).

1st Day, Saturday, 4th March, 1950.
2nd Day, Saturday, 11th March, 1950.
3rd Day, Saturday, 18th March, 1960
4th Day, Tuesday, 21st March, 1950.
5th Day, Saturday, 25th March, 1950.
6th Day, Saturday, 1st April, 1950.
Hospital Day, Sunday, 2nd April, 1950

(These dates are subject to alteration).

TURPIN TO FIGHT ROCKY GRAZIANO

LONDON, Nov. 16. (PTI-Reuter): Randolph Turpin, coloured British middleweight, who battered the American Pete Mead into submission after four rounds here last night, is to be matched in London against Rocky Graziano, former world champion.

The bout probably will take place at the end of February next. Turpin may meet Cyrille Delannoit in Belgium before that.

Mead has decided to retire from the ring, according to London promoter Jack Solomons.

"Mead has had his last fight". Solomons said today.

"He promised his wife if ever he lost three fights in a row he would quit fighting. This has happened and he intends to keep his promise".

An X-Ray examination today showed that Mead had sustained severe bruising of the ribs.

PARIS, Nov. 16 (PTI-Reuter). The one kilometre (standing start) world record time of one minute 9.8 seconds, set up by Reg Harris, the Manchester professional, in Milan on October 23, was officially recognised today by the International Cyclists' Union.

TURPIN FORCES MEAD TO RETIRE IN MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST

British Boxing At Harringway Arena

LONDON, Nov. 16. (PTI-Reuter).

In a ten rounds middleweight contest Randolph Turpin of Leamington beat the American Peter Mead who retired at the end of the fourth round.

Mead found the punches of Turpin of greater force than those of Dave Sands and he was sent staggering in the first few seconds. Turpin soon opened a cut over the American's left eye and landed several heavy punches to the head and body. Thought showing little skill the American showed grit and waded in with both hands but the slamming blows of Turpin soon had the Arkansas boxer in trouble. Blows to the body often made Meads wince and when he announced his retirement at the end of the fourth round it was stated that he was suffering from on injured rib on the left side.

Eddie Thomas (Wales) tonight won the British welter-weight championship outpointnig Henry Hall the holder over fifteen rounds at Harringway Arena.

It was early apparent that Hall was not boxing with the southpaw stance he had promised though he did once drop into this and suffered punishment. After the champion had missed early, Thomas was able to score with two left jabs and midway through the contest Hall's face was showing signs of the battle One eye and his nose was cut and the other eye began to look angry. Never before had Thomas fought fifteen rounds and after twelve he certainly seemed to be blowing up but he continued to dominate the fight showing better footwork and cleverer boxing while his speed in dodging Hall's caused the champion to miss by big margins many times and there was no doubt that Thomas deserved the verdict.

Thomas a tough Merthy miner is the first Welsman in 25 years to hold this particular title. He had to work hard against the rugged and relentless Hall in the later rounds his previous fights having been no more than twelve rounders. However, he used the ring cleverly, picked his punches judiciously and had no difficulty in penetrating Hall's wide open defence although Hall was in real difficulties only twice. In the third round a hard right under the heart sent Hall tottering to the ropes but the champion fought his way out of trouble. Hall had taken plenty of punishment and looked tired in round thirteen when a swinging right to the body floored him for nine.

It was a tribute to Hall's toughness that he again weathered the storm. There were many spirited exchanges during the contest in which Hall showed up better in the later rounds. When both men were covered in blood in the eighth round from Hall's nose and eye Hall tried everything for a knockout but he looked crude and Thomas continued to box coolly. He kept out of danger and did not lose the points advantage he had built up.

What is regarded as a world record for heavyweights was created in the night's opening fight when Eddie Vann an Essex heavyweight knocked out George Stern of Manchester in twelve seconds including the count. The first punch after two seconds was a right to the jaw from Vann which put Asterndown and out. Another quick knockout saw Danny O'sullivan contender for the British bantamweight title knockout Michael Versamme, Belgian bantam champion in the first of their eight rounds, fight. The first and count was over in 53 seconds a left hook to the jaw bringing matters to a finish.

Algar Smith was due to meet Ernie Thompson but could not fight and Thompson beat the substitute Al Wilburn who was disqualified for an alleged low blow in the fifth round of a lightweight bout fixed for six rounds.

Kid Dussart, Belgian holder of the European lightweight championship, bored a draw over eight rounds with Solly Cantor of Canada, leading contender for the Canadian and British Empire Titles, in a dull uninteresting contest which brought the programme to a close. The referee spoke to both boxers on a number of occasions for hitting with the open glove and he repeatedly called for more action.

R

STATEMENT OF STOCKS OF CLOTH

It has been noticed that the licensees do not submit statements of stocks lying with them as required under the provisions of Bombay Cotton Cloth Dealers Licensing Order 1949. Their attention is drawn to clause 16 of the order, under which every licensee is required to submit in the prescribed form by the 10th day of every month, a true and correct statement of stocks of cloth held by him on the last date of the preceding month, to the Provincial Textile Controller, in Bombay and to the District Magistrates in Districts. Failure to comply with the orders, will render them liable to penal and or departmental action.

R

For selling batasas at a higher than the controlled price and failing to display the price-list and not issuing a cashmemo, Bhagwandas Sudam was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs 1,060 or in default to undergo six months' and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment

For possessing and selling cotton cloth illegally, Hirjibhai Manehersi was fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For failing to declare stock of sugar Maganlal Mavji Pandya was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment.

For attempting to transport cotton blankets without a permit, Lakhamal Lalji and Bhikchand Murlidhar were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and the former was fined Rs. 300 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter fined Rs. 400 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

For serving ice-cream to more than twenty-four persons without a permit, Hirji Rustomji was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

For attempting to transport cotton cloth illegally, Gulam Hussein Ibrahim and Batulal Majalal Shah were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and the former was fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and the latter fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Tata Steels React After Early Firmness

RESTRICTED TRADING IN COTTON MILL SHARES

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady today with increased activity in Bengal Steel Shares. Tata Steel Shares were steady with mixed business while Cotton Mill Shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

The market sentiment was constructive on hopes of reduction in taxation and increase in production but in view of the recent improvement in quotations buyers were cautious:

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1,365 showing an improvement of Rs. 5 as compared with yesterday's close and advanced at Rs. 1,375 on renewed buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and under scattered liquidation Defds. lost eary gains and reacted at Rs. 1,365. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 282 and improved at Rs. 283 Indian Irons opened at Rs. 27-6 and after advancing at Rs. 27-8 quietened at Rs. 27-4. Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 19-4 against yesterday's close at Rs. 18-10 and after reacting at Rs. 19 steadied at Rs. 19-1.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1,325 and steadied at Rs. 1,323-8. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 274 and after gaining one point at Rs. 275 reacted at Rs. 273. Svadeshi Mill Shares opened at Rs. 259 and later steadied at Rs. 257. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 13-4 and steadied at Rs 13-2.

Towards the close there was restricted business and Tata Steel Defds came down to yesterday's closing level of Rs. 1,360. Ordinary Shares were steady at Rs. 283 and Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1,021-4. Closing tone was quietly steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1020	0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	272	0
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	256	8
Central India Mills (4)	217	0
Simple Mills (6-8)	177	8
New Great Eastern (8)	138	0
Indore (8-13)	120	0
Gokak Mills (12)	250	8
Century Spinning (15)	224	6
Indian Bleaching (6)	138	0
Swan Mills (20)	305	0
Finlay Mills (15)	255	0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	448	8
Edward Sassoon (30)	218	12
Meyer (12)	110	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	11 6
India United Ord. (0-13-0)	10	15
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	11 6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	170	0
Podar (S)	132	8
Khatau Makanji (5)	171	0
Svadeshi Coupon	63	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	283	0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1360	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	134	12
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	141	12
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	330	0
Belapur Sugar (9)	197	0
Shivrapur Syndicate 1-8)	32	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	2
Premier Construction	86	8
Tata Chemical	11	3
Tata Oil (2)	48	4
Indian Iron (0-12)	27	4
Bengal Steel (0-12)	19	0
British India Corp. (0-9)	8	5 6
Indian Copper	2	5 6
Wimco	195	0
Alcock	245	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25) XD	1470	0
Andhra Valley (30) XD	1400	0
Tata Hydro (3) XD	152	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	54	0
Phoenix (50)	136	4
Indian Mfg.	2910	0
Kuria XD	117	8
Colaba (12)	115	0
New City (1)	159	6
Minerva (12)	137	8
Bradbury	435	0
Bharucha Defd (0-4)	4	0
Bharat Mills (2)	28	4
Mysore (4)	164	6
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14	0
Model Mills (12-8)	172	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	687	8
Vishnu Cotton	216	4
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	223	12
Sholapur Mills (200)	2860	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-5)	48	0
Ahmedabad Advance	246	4
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	31	0
New Union Mills (0-8	15	14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35	0
Shriniwas Mills (S)	162	8
Raja Bahadur (4)	62	0
Berar Mills	250	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-9)	114	6
Ahmedabad New	72	8
Surat Electric (2-8)	126	4
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	6
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	135	0
Bombay Suburban XR	140	10
Bombay Suburban New	85	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35) XD	1725	0
Imperial Bank PP (8-12)	432	8
Central Bank (1-8)	79	0
Central Bank New (18)	79	8
Bank of India (4) XD.	169	12
Union (0.3)	7	4
Baroda	116	
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40	0
United Commercial (8)	43	8
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	305	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4200	0
Empire (10)	541	4
New India (1-8)	55	8
Jupiter (0-12)	12	5
Vulcan (0-10)	11	13
Indian Mercantile (2)	38	8
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B.I.G. (1)	14	6
Industrial and Prudential	26	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	11	14
RAILWAY SHARES		
O.P (1-14) XD	113	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	222	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	113	12
Burma Petrol	1	6 3
Mackenzie (6)		65 0
Port Canning (3)		64 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	373	12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	84	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	40	0
Mukund Iron	43	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	0
Alembic (15)	150	0
Supreme India X.R.	71	0
Jam Wire (6)	67	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	132	8
United Motor	28	0
Associated Cement New (2)	136	4
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Sardar Carbonic X.D	700	0
Harvey Press	910	0
Gujarat Motor	28	0
Estrella Batteries	32	2
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	56	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1235	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1302	8
Hydro Electric (7)	127	8
Bombay Steamer (6)	237	8
Central India (5)	650	
Swadeshi Mills	127	8
Vishnu Mills (7)	645	0
Lakshmi Mills	266	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	0
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shriniwas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	4
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre. Construction First	102	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	97	8
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	9
Tata Chemical	117	8
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	110	0
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mill	50	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	74	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	6
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	106	8
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	9
New Victoria	2	0
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	4
Palton (8)	111	0
Gold Mohor	282	8
New Kaiser Hind	420	0
Sajjan Mills (20)	155	0
Osmanshahi (16)	240	0
Azamshahi	170	0
Air Services	4	12
Air India Tata	59	0
Hind Motor	4	11
India Steam	7	5

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	96	12	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	6	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent. 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	96	0	0
3 per cent Con.	97	11	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	13	0
3 per cent 1952-55	101	15	0
3 per cent 1957	101	8	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	15	0
3 per cent. 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	4	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	4	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-66	113	0	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	98	13	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P. 1961	97	0	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	0	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	6	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	6	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.P. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-68	99	12	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	99	0	0
4 per cent B.P.T. long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	109	8	0
5 p.c. Bombay Muni 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P. T. 1956	113	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

There was no forward business today in the local cotton market.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May contract is 1325 cent points below New York May delivery.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 15.

KARNAK—	
November	77.95+270
January	75.05+230
March	74.50+240
ASHMOUNI—	
December	71.00+420
February	70.00+410
April	68.40+355

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The local produce market was fairly steady today with moderate business.

New rules for export are not received favourably as after making goods ready for shipment to scale export permission involves risk and in case if the necessary permission is not received, the question of cost will discourage exporters.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	36	2	0
November Delivery	36	0	0
January Delivery	35	10	0
Bold December	34	8	0
Bold January	34	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	21	4	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	20	13	0
Oil December	19	12	0
January	19	10	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	34	6	0
Bold	34	4	0
Small	33	0	0
Oil	20	6	0
CASTORSEED—			
Spot	23	4	0
January Delivery	23	4	0

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

The following is an account of the Reserve Bank of India, for the week ended the 11th day of November:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,32,33,000
Notes in circulation	1083,51,60,000
Total Notes issued	1108,83,93,000
Total Liabilities	1108,83,93,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
Held in India	40,01,71,000
Foreign Securities	600,34,38,000
Total of A	640,36,09,000
B. Rupee Coin	53,20,79,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	415,27,05,000
Total Assets	1108,83,93,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.751 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government	143,32,61,000
(2) Other Governments	22,57,07,000
(b) Banks	73,49,01,000
(c) Others	66,47,72,000
Bills Payable	4,81,41,000
Other Liabilities	7,43,72,000
Total Rs.	328,11,54,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Notes	25,32,33,000
Rupee Coin	12,69,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,43,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
Internal	10,18,000
Government Treasury Bills	53,20,000
Balances held abroad	194,02,44,000
Other Loans and Advances	8,53,95,000
Investments	95,94,35,000
Other Assets	3,50,97,000
Total Rs.	328,11,54,000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

		Bombay 15th November 1949 Bales	1948 Bales
RECEIPTS (By Rail & Sea).			
11th November to 14th November.		30183	10787
RECEIPTS (By Rail & Sea).			
1st Septr. to 14th November.		181859	174950
SHIPMENTS:			
11th Nov. to 14th November.			
United Kingdom		250	....
Continent		....	....
China		....	....
Japan		....	....
Coast Ports		1680	....
	Total	1930	....
SHIPMENTS:			
1st Septr. to 14th November.			
United Kingdom		950	6982
Continent		9699.	10885
China		....	4649
Japan		....	....
U. S. A.		18917	4636
Other Foreign Countries		1629	1664
Total all Foreign Countries		31195	28816
Coast Ports		11139	55094
	Total	42334	83910
TRANSHIPMENT IN BOMBAY HARBOUR: DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER:	Total	52	....
1st Septr. to 30th September.	Total	52	....

COTTON PRESSED IN INDIA

Bombay 15th November

(RUNNING BALES)

	Week ending 28th Oct. 1949	1948	1st Sept. to 28th Oct. 1949	1948
Madras	2580	1931	23400	12577
Bombay	2426	1998	19065	10948
West Bengal	....	78	15	296
United Provinces	....	..	..	....
East Punjab	1704	..	3807	28
Ajmer/Merwara	42	76	62	226
Bikaner State	....	..	....	....
Hyderabad State	....	..	3511	194
United State of Rajasthan	....	..	....	....
United State of Saurashtra	....	..	....	162
Total	6752	4083	49860	24431

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The local bullion market was inactive today with restricted trading Bull operators believe that even sales of Silver will be discontinued next month while Bears rely on poor offtake.

The Reserve Bank of India sold today 200 bars Silver at Rs. 165/9 while Gold Sales continue suspended. Arrivals of Silver coins continue to the extent of about 30 to 50 bars while small arrivals of Gold are reported. The offtake remains disappointing in both sections and stocks are increasing.

Magsar delivery Silver opened today at Rs. 166/6 and after declining at Rs. 166/3, steadied at Rs. 166/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 165/12.

Magsar delivery Gold business was reported at Rs. 113/12 and ready gold was quoted at Rs. 115. Sovereigns were done at Rs. 76/8.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	166	4	0
Magsar Delivery	166	12	0
Ready Gold	114	12	0
Magsar Delivery	113	12	0

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY Nov. 16.

120 Ready Japan	3	14	6
150 Ready Japan	3	13	6
120 Ready Italy	3	11	0
150 Ready Italy	3	13	0
150 D. Box Nov.	762	0	0
150 D. Box Dec.	772	0	0

SHIPPING NEWS

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under Agency Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY

From U. S. A. Canadian Pacific Ports via Manilla, Indonesia, Straits, Colombo.

S.S. "SAMARINDA" 4th Dec.
S.S. "SILVERASH" 17th Dec.
S.S. "HOPERIDGE" 2nd Jan.
S.S. "RADJA" 14th Jan.

From U. S. Canadian Atlantic Ports, Gulf of Mexico via Mediterranean, Persian Gulf and Karachi.

S.S. "BORNEO" 16th Nov.
S.S. "ROEBIAH" 27th Nov.
S.S. "HOEGH SILVERSTREAM" 10th Dec.
S.S. "BANTAM" 15th Dec.
S.S. "HOEGH SILVERSTAR" 30th Dec.
S.S. "OVERIJSEL" 21st Dec.

From Australia via Singapore, Colombo.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERLIGHT" 10th Dec.
S.S. "HOEGH SILVERCLOUD" 7th Jan.

From North Continental and Mediterranean Ports.

S.S. "LOENERKERK" 30th Nov.
S.S. "LEUVEKERK" 15th Dec.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

For Calcutta via Colombo, Madras.

S.S. "LEMSTERKERK" 20th Nov.
S.S. "LOENERKERK" 4th Dec.
S.S. "LEUVEKERK" 19th Dec.

U. S. Canadian and Pacific Ports via Colombo, Straits, Indonesia and Manilla.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERSTREAM" 15th Dec.

U. S. Canadian Atlantic Ports via Red Sea Ports and Mediterranean.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERSPRAY" 25th Nov.
S.S. "HOEGH SILVERSTAR" 30th Dec.

Persian Gulf.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERLIGHT" 13th Dec.

Australia via Colombo, Singapore.

S.S. "HOEGH SILVERSTREAM" 15th Dec.
S.S. "HOEGH SILVERLIGHT" 5th Jan.

North Continent via Red Sea Ports, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Antwerp, Rotterdam.

S.S. "AMSTELVEEN" 16th Nov.
S.S. "CERAM" 4th Dec.
S.S. "LUTTERKERK" 15th Dec.

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

Business was very small and the market featureless though a slightly improved undertone was noted and most prices were well maintained. Exceptions included plantations which remained neglected and shippings, particularly fareastern fines, which continued weak. Internationals ruled steady.

N. Y. SILVER SALES

SILVER: Demand was very satisfactory with aproximately 275,000 ounces changing hands at unchanged level.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

During the week ended the 11th November, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,25,00,000 were sold in Reserve Bank of India.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

MILLS

Apollo 2-11-6
Bharat 29-4
B. Dyeing 1026-4 23-12 25 20
Bradbury Ord. 420
C. India 220 17
Century 224-6
E. Textiles 218-12
Elphinstone Ord. 54
Finlay 255
Colaba 115
Gokak 251 51-8 50-8
I. U. Defd. 1-11-6
I. U. Ord 11 11-1 10-15
Indore 120-10 21-4 20
Kohinoor 274 75 72
Laxmi 690 87-8
Model 172-8
Meyer 110
Morarji 447-8 48-12
New Great 139 38
Podar 132-8
Simplex 179 77-8
Svadeshi 260 56-8
Svadeshi Pref. 127-8
Swan 305
Tata Mills 47-8
Vishnu 216-4 15
C. P. Rly. 113-8
B. Steam 222-8
Scindia 13-4 13-5 13-1 12-2

BANKS

Baroda 116
Central 78-12 79
Central New 79-8
Imperial Old 1725
Imperial New 432-8
India 168-8 69-12
Union 7-4
U. Commercial 43-8

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 72-8
B. Suburban Elec. New 85
Coorla Mills 117-8
Svadeshi Coupon 62 63-
Walachandnagar A. Ord. 130 (X. Div).

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 123|12, 24|6.
Andhra 1400
Suburban 140|10
Surat 126|4
Hydro 152|8, 52
Power 1470
Power Pref. 1302|8
New India 55|8

STEEL

B. Steel 19, 19|6, 18|15, 19
I. Iron 27|6, 27|10, 27|3, 27|4
Tata Defd. 1370, 75, 67|8, 70, 62|8, 72|8, 57|8, 60
Tata Ord. 282, 83|8, 82|8, 84, 82|8, 83
Tata IInd Pref. 135, 34|8, 34|12

MISCELLEANEOUS

Alcock 245
A.C.C. Old 141|8, 42|8, 41, 41|12
Belapur 200, 1, 197.
B.B. Old 330, 32|8, 28|12, 30
B. B. Petrol 1|6|6, 1|6|3
B.I.C. 8|5, 8|5|6
I. Bleaching 138
I. Copper 2|5|6
Kemp 373|12
P. Const. 87|8, 88|8, 87, 87|8, 86, 86|8
P. Ist Pref. 103
P. IInd Pref. 97|8
Shivrajpur 31, 32
Tata Chem. 11, 11|3
Tata Pref 118|12
Tata Oil 48, 48|4
Wimco 188|12, 95

Increased Hedge Pressure In N. Y. Cotton Market

WALL STREET PRICES DECLINE ON NERVOUS LIQUIDATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—

COTTON

Small opening losses were extended on increased hedge pressure against continued large spot sales and liquidation of nearby December. Declines, however, were checked by persistent scaledown trade demand against textile sales.

Meanwhile exports have now passed the million bail mark though merchants anticipate some decline for the full season as the ECA will have less funds for cotton shipments abroad.

In the afternoon prices gradually sagged owing to persistent hedge selling and December liquidation which found support still meagre. The absence of fresh development was still hindering speculative support while the easier trend of securities was possibly a contributing factor. The session closed barely steady with sales estimated at 120,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

December	29.83—07
March	29.80—07
May	29.75—05
July	29.42—05
October	27.95—06
Middling Spot	30.42—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

December	29.78—05
March	29.77—04
May	29.70—06
July	29.34—04
Middling Spot	29.35—10

New York December Highest 29.88 at 10-00 hours, Lowest 29.88 at 14-26 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS:

Further profittaking and some nervous liquidation made additional inroads into values as traders noted that the softcoal dispute is still far from settled and there is a threat of an Atlantic and gulfcoast maritime strike at midnight tonight because of contract difficulties.

In moderate activity, prices showed a predominance of fractional losses. Mixed rails gave a rather indifferent reception to the announcement that eastern carriers were authorised by the interstate commerce committee to raise passenger fares by 12-1/2 per cent. The averages were industrials 188.25 and rails 47.64.

In the afternoon although the main body sagged to losses ranging to one dollar or so a few issues managed to escape this trend on pleasing dividends. Eastman Kodak were up fractionally on a dividend of 50 cents plus five per cent stockdividend. Oils came occasionally under pressure following a cut in allowable texas crude production in December. The market closed heavy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American telephone and telegraph	145-7/8
Amerex Holding Company exdiv.	32-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	27-1/2
Chase National Bank	35
Firestone Tyre	46-1/2
General Electric	37-3/4
General Motors exdiv.	64-5/8
Ingersol Rand	66
International Nickel	28
National City Bank of New York	43-3/4
New York Central Rail Road	10
Sinclair Oil	22-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-5/8
Texas Corporation	61-1/2
Union Carbide	40-1/2
U. S. Smelting and Refining	37-1/8
U. S. Steel Common	24-3/4
Western Union "A"	17-5/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,250,000.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 24-5/8 and 24-1/ respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Nov 15

GRAINS fluctuated irregularly with scattered liquidation in wheat following the weakness of the cash market late yesterday, heavier arrivals at the terminal markets and continued slow domestic flour sales. On the setback commercial interests gave support representing hedge lifting against flour sales to the Netherlands East Indies. Maize showed a steady undertone on trade expectation of expanded maize exports in the near future.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 15.

December	2.09-1/4
March	2.12-1/2
May	2.10
July	1.92-3/8

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

BLACK PEPPER: The market for black pepper remained at a low ebb with prices holding at 1.26 cents pound for spots. Most of the heavy arrivals have moved into consumer channels but a moderate quantity has been hanging over the market when the nearby needs of most buyers have been satisfied.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.26 asked, Nov 1.26 nom Dec. 1.26 nom Jan. 1.22 nom Mar 1.09 nom May 1.04 July 1.00 nom Oct 0.88 bid Sales nil. White pepper spot 2.60 nom.

LONDON PEPPER INACTIVE

LONDON, Nov 15.

The market was inactive and, with buyers holding off prices tended to decline. Black lampong November was quoted at 1sh 6d and white muntok and sarawak 1sh. 6d a pound c.i.f. basis ports Malabar afloat was available at 1,130 shillings cwt, November 1,040 shillings and December 940 shillings cwt.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Nov 15.

The pepper market was again very quiet and as a result of absence the arrivals, quotations were unchanged. Black lampong was 590 and white muntok 900 dollars per picul ex-godown.

SWAMI KEDARNATH, M. A.

Late Principal Dayanand Ayurveda College, Lahore, formerly Professor of Chemistry B N College Patna, has got very efficacious medicines of Ayurveda from Sadhus and those of his own researches on Himalayan herbs aided by spiritual power for Cancer, T.B., Insanity, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Blood Pressure, Intestinal Ulcer, Asthma, Tonciilities Piles Gout Rheumatism, Female disorders, Eye diseases, etc. Please write to or see Swamiji in his Ashram at 59 Gola Mahal, Barrackpore, (W Bengal).

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THE ROUTE OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN and natural choice of the seasoned traveller.
Ask your Travel Agent for details.

NO ARBITRATION, BUT ONLY MEDIATION

Pandit Nehru Clarifies Kashmir Issue

(Continued from page 1)

Communism as a bogey and overrating it, Pandit Nehru said: "It is my impression that not only in America, but also elsewhere people were frightened of the future prospects. Some were afraid of Communism. All over the world, there is some kind of fear complex. There are plenty of things in the world which make one rather anxious about the future of the world. It does not help one far if one gets frightened about things.

"So far as the United States are concerned, they are powerful in every sense of the word. They are remote too, relatively speaking, from any kind of danger that might come to them. I should have thought that of all the countries in the world they are most favourably placed in the present context of the world to affect the world for good or otherwise and remain secure. There is no absolute security in the world."

MIDDLE COUESE

Pandit Nehru expressed his view that India had to choose the "middle course" between full nationalisation and full private economy.

"Where you balance the two is a different matter, but you cannot do it otherwise". People who thought that she could reproduce American conditions here were obviously mistaken because conditions were different here. India might learn much from America and from England, but what she learnt from them would have to be adapted to present conditions in India and also the background of her thought and culture.

Asked whether "the policies of the Government of India just now are drifting more and more towards complete subservience to capitalism", Pandit Nehru said: "I don't think so. Memories are short, but there is a certain thing called the Gandhian technique. People seem to think that if we are polite, we surrender. We have had all the time to be polite even to our enemies and opponents. We shall continue to be polite except when we lose our tempers. We invite all kinds and classes of people to co-operate with us and try to get the best out of them and then decide our own policy accordingly".

Asked whether during his visit to London, he discussed the question of scaling down India's Sterling Balances, Pandit Nehru said: "It was not referred to except, if you like, casually. Some people were surprised at the fact that people in India were afraid of any such thing happening, because nobody thought of it."

Pandit Nehru said that on the question of "wheat deal" with America, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh would hold further discussions with the American authorities. Pandit Nehru added he understood that Sir Chintaman would come back to India in a fortnight's time, or so.

INDO-CHINA

Asked whether there was any truth in the news that he had been suggested as a mediator in Indo-China, Pandit Nehru: "These are all totally irresponsible suggestions. I am going to mediate nowhere".

THE KASHMIR PROBLEM

Three Ways Of Solving

The largest number of questions asked of Pandit Nehru related to Kashmir. Sheikh Abdulah, Prime Minister of Kashmir, was among those present at the conference.

Asked whether he would explain the implications of the Kashmir issue being settled by mediation or arbitration, to which he was reported to have referred at Cairo, Pandit Nehru said: "I was in Cairo sometime between midnight and two a.m. and had a talk with pressmen there. There was no question of arbitration mentioned by me or anybody there. What I said was that the Kashmir issue or any such issue could be resolved in three ways.

"The first, obviously, was one of war, whatever the result. The other was continuation of the stalemate as it is now, and the third was some kind of settlement by mediation, if it could be brought about directly.

"I definitely said that the resolution of an issue of this kind by arbitration was not possible. It is out of the question. Mediation means other people helping the parties themselves in coming to a settlement. There cannot be any compulsion about mediation. And I said further that we wanted to do everything to increase the prestige of the United Nations and it would be desirable for the United Nations to be associated with that as they have been in the past".

WAR RULED OUT

"In view of the results of the mediation by the United Nations so far, do you propose to continue the same?" asked a correspondent

Pandit Nehru replied: "I am not prepared to say that there have been no results at all. There have been many results. One major result, which we aimed at when we went to the United Nations, was to prevent the spreading of this conflict, which is a very big thing. We did succeed in that. But, as I said, if you rule out mediation, then the only two things remaining are either continuation of the deadlock or war. So far as we are concerned and I have said this repeatedly, we want to rule out war or resumption of hostilities for the settlement of this or any dispute. Of course, if we are attacked we have to resume hostilities. In fact, at least on half a dozen occasions, I precisely put forward this proposal that whatever way might be found of resolving the Kashmir dispute, war should be ruled out. I have put it to Pakistan and I have put this publicly in other ways. If we rule it out, that fact alone reduces a great deal of tension, psychological and otherwise and one proceeds to consider the matter in a different context. May be, it is a difficult question in the sense that passions have been roused—I am not going into the merits at this moment. Therefore, it takes time. May be one has to go step by step But there is no other way.

"A deadlock, of course, will continue till there is a settlement. Therefore, that (mediation) is the only way now. When I say mediation, it does not mean necessarily the type or kind or extent of mediation that we have had. That is a matter for consideration. But I did say that it should be under the auspices of the United Nations. What form it should take can be considered later."

Question:— "When you said that you put it to Pakistan that there should be no solution by war, has it been put in an exchange of letters?"

Pandit Nehru: "Not formally, but otherwise".

Q:— Is war ruled out by the other side?

A:— Nothing has been said by the other side.

Q:— Do you rule out partition?

A:— I do not know what kind of partition you mean. Partition cannot be ruled out, because modification of boundaries cannot be ruled out.

PLEBISCITE

Question: "Have you ruled out plebiscite?"

Pandit Nehru: "Plebiscite is not ruled out. Right from the beginning long before even the conflict took place our declared policy was that the people should decide. How they should decide was another matter. Normally we thought at that time that the best way to decide a complicated issue was for the people to elect an Assembly by adult franchise or something approaching adult franchise, and that Assembly should decide after considering every factor what the future of the state should be. That is our general policy. We declared that policy again in regard to Kashmir specifically before Pakistan had any say in the matter. It was not a kind of agreement with Pakistan. It was an independent policy unilaterally declared that the people of Kashmir should decide and the people of Kashmir naturally wanted so to decide.

"In fact, even long before partition took place, that was the demand and wish of the people of Kashmir as represented by their nationalist organisation, and we entirely agreed that this should be so. This would have been so if the sudden invasion of Kashmir had not taken place from the Northwest. Even so, at the time we started participating in the defence of Kashmir, we stated again that, while Kashmir has acceded to us legally and constitutionally, and is a part of India because of that acession, it is finally the people of Kashmir who will decide the issue by whatever manner it may be, plebiscite, referendum or by an elected assembly That we did not go into. It was at a much later stage that the United Nations Commission came into the picture and ultimately they proposed this plebiscite and we naturally accepted it.

"The conditions which will govern the plebiscite, of course, became a very important factor, because at that time parts of Kashmir had been invaded and occupied by hostile forces. So the question of plebiscite or some other form of referendum remains, but ultimately there can be no doubt that the people of Kashmir themselves will decide regardless of Pakistan what they (Pakistan) wish or do not wish. The people of Kashmir are, after all, the major parties to this. We talk too much about India and Pakistan. It is the people of Kashmir who count, whose future has to be decided".

"INDEPENDENCE"

Asked whether "independent" Kashmir was possible, Pandit Nehru said he did not know how the independence of Kashmir could be a real independence. After all, independence meant foreign relations and defence." Guarantees of independence of Kashmir by Pakistan and India would mean that Kashmir would be a place for ascendency by both. Kashmir will not develop at all under that condition. There will be trouble all the time. I have no objection to it theoretically, but practically I do not see how it can occur."

MISUNDERSTANDING

Asked whether he found any kind of misunderstanding about the situation in India or affairs of India in the United States, Pandit Nehru said: "Among those who are supposed to know, there was not very much misunderstanding about the facts. May be, some facts were not known to them but generally the facts were known. Among the general public, of course, there is any amount of misunderstanding about many matters."

One such misunderstanding, not only in the United States but also in other parts of the world, said Pandit Nehru, was that the partition of India was viewed as if the Muslims and non-Muslims of India had been completely separated on a religious basis, that is to say, as an outcome of the old Muslim League's or Mr. Jinnah's theory of two nations. So far as we are concerned, we never accepted that theory. We repudiated it throughout. We agreed ultimately to the partition of India, not on the basis of that theory but on a territorial basis, some territories deciding to part from India, if they so chose.

"The method of deciding partition was not satisfactory, that is to say the large number of people did not decide but certain elected members of elected assemblies decided. We were in a hurry. Why were we in a hurry and why did we accept something which we disliked intensely and which we thought would lead to very dangerous consequences? It was largely because of a growing sense of frustration in us. We felt and we had reasons and justification for feeling so, that this communal separatism that had grown in India had been greatly encouraged by the British Government in this country not today, but for a generation past. It is true of course that no amount of encouragement can produce something out of nothing. May be some reasons (for communal separatism) were our own faults, errors and mistakes.

"But the fact remains that it was encouraged and it came in the way of our achieving political freedom. We had no doubt at all that if we had not that difficulty, India would have been an independent country so many years earlier.

GANDHIAN INFLUENCE

"Further, with the background of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy, we could not think in terms of forcible repression of considerable sections of the community and whether rightly or wrongly, it was patent that a considerable section of Muslims did feel that way. They had been swayed by a certain religious passion or a passion based on religious considerations and it was difficult to argue with them on logical, political or economic lines. There was also continuous trouble in Northern India, especially in the Punjab. So we felt that it would be far better to allow them to go their way, however harmful it might be, because the alternative was a sense of conflict, suppression and frustration all the time.

"We hoped that after partition this feeling of separatism would grow less and although they might form a separate state, it would be a very friendly and co-operative state and we might come together again later.

"We never accepted the two-nation theory. We accepted the territorial division on a territorial basis. We did not accept the two-nation theory because, first of all, it seemed to us totally inapplicable in a modern country. It is a medieval conception and not even Pakistan can really give effect to it, however much they may try. Certainly we do not want to give effect to it.

"It is quite impossible to give effect to it when Hindus and Muslims are spread out all over India in every village, in spite of big migration which has taken place from Pakistan to India and from India to Pakistan, even now 35 million Muslims remain in India and fourteen to fifteen million Hindus remain in Eastern Pakistan, although there are very few Hindus in Western Pakistan. If we accept the two-nation theory, that is nationality by religion, it means that 35 million Muslims in India and the Hindus in Pakistan became non-nationals if not in actual law, in effect on sentiment. It is hardly possible to have a stable state where 35 million aliens live and owe their loyalty and allegiance to a neighbouring state. It is true that recent events shook people up, but we accept the theory, it will break up we accpe the theory, it will break up India and break up Pakistan. Therefore, we resist it.

INTERESTING EXAMPLE

"The whole Kashmir issue is really a very interesting example of the application or non-application of this theory, because the whole argument on behalf of Pakistan proceeds on the basis, 'Kashmir's population is over 80 per cent Muslim and hence it must go to Pakistan.

"Once you accept the theory, it may follow. But we do not accept it and, what is much more important, the people of Kashmir do not and did not accept it.

"Every effort was made in the past by Mr. Jinnah himself and other leaders of the Muslims to win over the Kashmiris to the Muslim League fold. Mr. Jinnah and others went there, but they failed completely. The one powerful national organisation of Kashmir resisted and rejected that theory. That organization itself was predominantly Muslim and the biggest and the most popular leader of Kashmir was a Muslim. But there were Hindus and Sikhs and others in it and its outlook was nationalist. It resisted the Maharaja's rule because it wanted autonomy and freedom for the State. For the last dozen years or more, Kashmir had refused to accept the two-nation theory so that when the partition came, the question was not a new one for them".

Pandit Nehru said that "Most of the gentlemen, Pakistanis or Kashmiris, who are in Kashmir" on the side of the hostiles were people who opposed the freedom of Kashmir in the days of the struggle for freedom in Kashmir. Naturally, the leaders of the National Conference considered the national movement in India progressive and the leaders of Pakistan politically and economically reactionary.

NEGROES IN U.S.

Asked whether he could say something about his discussions with the Negro leaders of the United States and condition of the Negroes there, Pandit Nehru said. "I had the privilege of meeting a number of very eminent Negro leaders in America and they told me both of the great progress they had made and also the great disabilities they suffered there. Some thought that their progress was satisfactory and some thought that it did not go far enough

Obviously, they have grave disabilities. Obviously also they had made progress".

Pandit Nehru said that during his visits to the U.S.A. Canada and Britain, he did not discuss the South African issue at all.

On behalf of the press, Sir Usha Nath Sen, President of the Delhi Press Association, welcomed Pandit Nehru and congratulated him on his successful american tour.

Pandit Nehru suggested that he might hold a Press Conference once a month.

U. S. Votes Aid To Indonesia

WASHINGTON, Nov 16, (PTI-Reuter): The Economic Co-operation Administration today voted 37,500,000 dollars Marshall Aid to Indonesia in the first allocation since aid was suspended because of the Dutch "police actiol" in Java.

The ECA announced last week that aid would be resumed following the Hague Agreement to establian a United States of Indonesia.

This is the largest new allotment since last April when 126,001,000 dollars was approved.

MORE AUSTRALIAN AID TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Norman R. Mighell, Acting Australian High Commissioner, handed ten million pounds Australian to Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the treasury this afternoon—a gift from Australia to Britain.

This is the third gift of money Australia has sent to Britain in the last three years, making a total of 45 million Australian pounds.

SEVERE INJURIES TO BENGAL MINISTER

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16, (PTI): Mr. Niharendu Dutt, Mazumdar, Judicial Minister, who met with a motor car accident on Monday last while touring in Siliguri arrived here this morning and was admitted to the Presidency General Hospital.

According to preliminary examination, the Minister is reported to have fractured his left collar-bone, left wrist and the pelvic bone. He has also sustained multiple cuts all over the body.

RACE RIOTING FEARED IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 16, (UPI): Race rioting is feared in London following the Government's decision to close down a hostel for coloured men and the clash between whites and non-whites is described as the worst racial clash in London last week.

The League of the Coloured Peoples who have forecasted the anti-Negro prejudice have appealed to the Colonial Office for an aid of £5,000 to set up a hostel and cultural centre for the coloured population in London.

1 Lakh More Members For Kanpur Congress

KANPUR, Nov. 16, (PTI): More than one lakh persons have enrolled as primary members of the Indian National Congress in Kanpur as a result of the enrolment drive during the last two months, it is learnt.

The Standard Batteries Ltd.

The working of the Standard Batteries Limited during the year ended 30th June 1949 has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,72,769-0-6 after providing for all expenses, depreciation, etc., and writing of the entire Balance of preliminary expenses and under-writing commission amounting in all Rs. 36,000-0-0. After adding previous year's balance of Rs. 3,375-0-0, the total profit of Rs. 1,76,144-15-6 has been proposed to provide Rs. 84,000-0-0 for taxation and Rs. 20,000 towards Bonus to staff and operatives leaving a distributable profit of Rs. 72,144-15-6 from which a sum of Rs. 56,985-0-0 will be distributed as dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 3 per Ordinary Share, tax free, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,159-15-6 to be carried forward.

WATERVAL BOVAN (Transvaal), Nov 15 (PTI-Reuter): Death roll in today's train crash near here rose tonight to 54. Three Europeans and 114 natives were injured.

THE LION OF THE PUNJAB

(Continued from page 4)

in a ferment following the attrocities of the Punjab massacres. A special session of the Congress was convened from 4th to 9th September 1920 at Calcutta, at which Lajpat Rai was elected President. In the course of his spirited address, Lajpat Rai dealt exhaustively and fearlessly with the Punjab wrongs, charged Michael O'Dwyer with the attrocities and brutalities perpetrated on the Punjab and attacked the subordinate officials of the administration for their barbarous and humiliating misdeeds.

Addressing the session, the Lalaji said:

"I believe in a righteous and stern and unyielding struggle. I am quite prepared for defeats and repulses. The cardinal principles which I believe in very strongly are: that Nations are by themselves made and it is righteousness that exalted a nation. My humble advice to you is to maintain a dignified, firm and reasonable attitude amidst difficulties and storms and to continue the struggle in the light of experience gained."

The Congress annual session condemned the Government of India's review of the reports of the Hunter Committee on the Punjab outrages and held that the action proposed to be taken against guilty officials was grossly inadequate and had shaken their confidence in the fairness of British justice.

Gandhiji moving the main resolution before the session stressed that the only effective means of redressing the Punjab wrongs, vindicating national honour and preventing a repetition of similar wrongs in the future was to establish Swaraj.

What an irony of Fate that these two great leaders Lajpat Rai and Mahatmaji—who saw in the establishment of Swaraj the only solution of all the country's ills, should die an unnatural death—the former of injuries sustained from a policeman's lathi, and the latter at the hands of an assassin!

MANY-SIDED ACTIVITIES

When the non-co-operation movement was in full swing, Lajpat Rai founded the National College and the Tilak School of Politics. He also started the Servants of the People's Society with a substantial endowment, to look after the interests of the hitherto neglected social workers. The Hindu Sangathan movement designed to bring about the unification of the Hindu community also owed its origin to him.

Lalaji went to jail in 1921 for defying a ban on public meetings, but was later released as he was taken seriously ill while undergoing his sentence. He was also an active member of the Swaraj party founded by Pandit Motilal Nehru.

When the ill-fated Simon Commission visited Lahore on 30th October 1928, he led a demonstration in protest and sustained injuries from which he never recovered and succumbed to them after a fortnight on November 17, 1928.

Lala Lajpat Rai was a man of great sincerety of purpose independence of thought and judgment, unlimited energy and rare courage. With these he combined an infinite capacity for making sacrifices and a charitable disposition which made him an ardent supporter of all deserving causes.

(copyright)

Discipline Cracking In East Punjab

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16. (PTI): The East Punjab Congress Working Committee which met here this evening noted with concern "the growing indiscipline" in the ranks of the Provincial Congress and authorised its President to take suitable action against such Congressmen who acted contrary to Congress discipline.

FORMATION OF ANDHRA PROVINCE DECIDED

(Continued from page 1)

tra itself, there was a movement for the formation of a separate Maha Vidarba Province.

The difficulty in regard to the formation of a Kerala Province was the constitutional difficulty of merging certain areas hitherto called "British" in the Travancore-Cochin Union. The process so far had been to merge areas which were formerly Indian States into what were formerly known as "British" areas. The reverse process was not favoured, and there was no legal provision for the amalgamation of former "British" areas in Indian States. No doubt, the Act had been recently amended to provide for the administration of former "British" areas by former Indian States. But this was only for the purpose of administration and the new areas would not become part of the States. Further, the position of the rulers or Rajpramukhas as the case might be, would have to be determined before making the necessary territorial adjustments to enable the formation of linguistic provinces. Thus, these complications would have to be removed.

"INFANT" MOVEMENT

Dr. Pattabhi said that the demand for a separate Maharashtra Province was an infant movement and it would appear that they were prepared to wait till conditions were ripe for incorporating the city of Bombay in the proposed Maharashtra Province. That seemed to be the general desire in Maharashtra.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (PTI): Pandit Nehru has today sent a cheque for Rs. 25,000 to the Governor of Madras to be spent on relief to the sufferers of the recent cyclone in Andhra. The money has been paid from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

DECISION WELCOMED IN MADRAS

Premier Wishes Andhras Godspeed

MADRAS: The Congress Working Committee's decision on the immediate formation of the Andhra Province has been enthusiastically welcomed in ministerial circles here.

Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, Premier of Madras, told the Press Trust of India this evening: "I heartily welcome the decision of the Congress Working Committee. I wish Andhras godspeed".

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Public Works, said: "It is very satisfactory to hear the decision of the Working Committee".

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, said: "Of course, the materialisation of the Andhra aspiration for a separate province will have to be followed by many administrative details. I hope, enough time will be given to work out them".

Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, Revenue Minister: "I welcome the Working Committee's decision".

Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, Prohibition Minister, said: "I am so happy the agitation of the Andhras for the last 30 years has after all taken shape. May the Andhra Province prosper and take its due place among the provinces of India".

Mr. K. Chandramauli, Minister for Local Administration: "There could be no difference of opinion over the decision of the Working Committee. It is the only thing that could be done immediately".

PROSPECTS FOR CEILING ON WHEAT IMPORTS

Counter Step Against Rise In Australian And Canadian Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 16 (UPI).

The Govt. of India are likely to put a ceiling on wheat imports in the coming months as has been already done in the case of rice in view of the Australian-Canadian decision to raise the prices of exportable wheat by 44 per cent following devaluation, United Press of India learns today.

As this decision is expected to widen the gap in India's budget, writes the UPI city editor, by increasing the food sub-sidies and consequently a rise in price indices of the foodstuffs meant for internal consumption, Govt. are understood to be considering ways and means to neutralise the drain resulting therefrom on the country's finances.

The Govt. of India, it may be mentioned here, had to restrict their rice imports to one lakh tons a year in view of the periodical enhancing of prices by Siam, which is India's main source of supplies of rice due to uncertain conditions prevailing in Burma. Since the Australian Govt. have increased their prices regardless of the interests of the contracting parties, it is stated here that the Govt. of India cannot look upon with equanimity these trends in the sterling bloc, which cut at the very root of the principle of the "Commonwealth co-operation" agreed to by all the members of the sterling group.

CONFLICTING POLICIES

The examination "de novo" of India's position in the sterling area in view of the conflicting policies persued by various commonwealth countries in respect of trade is therefore, foreshadowed in well-informed circles in Bombay. There appears to be a feeling that the much-promised co-operation among the Commonwealth countries in all the possible issues will be belied if an important member of the sterling bloc, such as Australia, is allowed to raise the prices of their exportable surplus of wheat to other member of the same group despite falling in line on the question of devaluation. The position seems to have been further aggrevated following Pakistan's decision not to devalue her currency which has thrown out of gear a free flow of her trade with India.

Jute Industry Passing Through Hard Times

BOMBAY, Nov 16 (UPI).

The position of jute, one of the most essential commodity of life, does not appear to be very bright, according a survey undertaken by the UPI city editor.

A close security of the latest balance sheets of several jute mills in India indicates that the industry had to pass through an unusual hard year.

Profits have substantially declined in the case of some mills while others have incurred heavy losses. Dividends recommeded from the dividend equlisation fund have had to be either pruned or withheld considerably. The trading contions during the year appeared to be extremely difficult, and with the short jute crop, raw prices remained at "peak" level while the prices of manufactured goods declined. The inadequacy of labour supply, coupled with their "go-slow" tactics and intolerance of authority" is stated to have further contributed to the existing unhappy state of affairs, and it is pointed out that unless labour co-operates to increase efficiency the prospects for the next year will equally be uncertain.

The effect of the implement of the jute tribunal award appears to be telling on the jute industry in as much as they are to bear increased expenditure under salaries and wages although there was no corresponding response in respect of production. The mills had to work 48 hours per week as before, but 12 per cent of the total looms remained sealed.

Professional Operaters Buying In Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Nov 16

The market showed further ups with regard to the speculative stocks on good buying from the professional bazar operators while stocks remained more or less unchanged.

Following are today's final transactions upto 3 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan 1986 97/8; 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 101/14; 3 per cent Loan 1963/55 102; 3 per cent Loan 1957 101/10; small lot; 3 per cent Loan 1970/75 100/4 small lot.

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial Bank 20/8.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textiles 9/8.

COALS: Burrakur Coal 12/2; Central India 4/10; East India 33/8; South Karanpura 28/4; Standard 18/8 small lot; Talcher 2/12; Western Bengal 4/7;

JUTES: Auckland 110; Barnagore 200; Belvedere 230; Champadany 167; Kamarhatty 232; India 125; Kankinarrah 148; Kinnison 152; Lansdowne 135; National 21/14; Nuddea 65; Presidency 5/5.

MININGS: Burma Corporation 2/9; Consolidated Tin annas 14; Indian Copper 2/6; Tavoy Tin annas 10.

ENGINEERINGS: Brit. Building and Iron 5/7; Brit. Engineering 12/2; Indian Iron 27/12; Kumardhubi Eng. 7/11; Marshalls 5/14; Steel Corporation 19/4; Textile Machinery 7/8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement 5/1; B I C Corp. 8/6; Dunlop Rubber 42/4; Eastern Investment 141; Indian Alluminium 125 small lot; Indian National Airways 4/1; Indian Cable 39/9; Indian Wood Products 26 ct; Martin Burn 14/4; British Burma Petrol 1/6; India Paper Pulp 143; Star Paper 5/4; Titaghur Paper 31/13; Assam Saws 8; India Steamship 7/5.

SUGARS: Belsund 3/14.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, November 16.

Previous Closing	29.83
Today's Opening	29.80
Difference	—.03
Today's Closing	29.82
Difference	-.01

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, November 16

Silver Forward Magshir	Rs.	166 13
Gold Forward Magshir	Rs.	113 14
Silver Mullion	Rs.	166 7
Silver Bullion		166 7
Gold Ready	Rs.	114 14
Sovereign	Rs.	76 8

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, November 16.

Stock Exchange opening prices

Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.

General Motors 64 7 8.

United States Steel Common 36 1/4.

United States Steel Pref. unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Nov. 15, (PTI-Reuter): Small investor was buyer of British Government Securities today. A firm trend was shown throughout the section which closed with gains up to one per cent.

No great enthusiasm marked the start of new trading period in other sections of the London Stock Exchange. Most markets were content to follow the lead of Government Funds and were quietly firmer. Nevertheless some provincial inquiry for textile and cement issues was reported. Firmness was shown by motors and breweries.

Tin shares received quiet support. Dealers experienced some increase in turnover following yesterday's start of trading in metal. Share prices improved by a few pence.

Business in oils scarcely justified price movements but values were better where changed.

Foreign bonds and rails remained steady in idleness.

With the settlement of carry over business South African minings began to move higher. Local demand was for developers in Freestate area, undertone of producers was steady.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock market:

GOVERNMENT LOANS: 3 per cent Paper 97/8; 3 per cent 1986 97/9; 3 per cent 1970/75 100/1; Government of Travancore Loan 3 per cent 1952/54 100/12; Government of Madras Loan 3 per cent 1960 99/15.

BANKS: Travancore 13/10.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 1/9; Blue Mountain 2/6/6; Chembra 4/7; Devasnola 13/4; Midland 3/6; Nellampathy 1/1. Ouchterlony 5/5; Pullangode 1; Thirumbadi 1/11; T. R. and T. Co. 5/8; Vaikundam 5.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 136/8; Buckingham Pref 188; Cambodia 10/5; Coimbatore CM. 118; Coimbatore Pioneer 120; Pioneer Spg 44/12; Lakshmi 61/8; Madura 38; Mettur 315; Radhakrishna 144; Rajalakshmi 56; Ranga Vilas 46/8; Trav. Rayons 4/1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 69/8; FACT 4/7; India Cement 17/12; Mettur Chem. 6/7; Mysore Chem Fert. 7/8.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

Market opened strong but with some selling pressure it observed a setback and closed with some weak tone.

FLUCTUATIONS: Calico opened 266, Highest 266, Lowest 263.

Arvind opened 763, Lowest 742.

Ambica opened 337, Highest 339.

Deferred opened 1365, highest 1371, Lowest 1356.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Calico 263-4, Arvind 745, Ambica 337-8, Deferred 1360, New Cotton 311-4.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

KARACHI, Nov. 16

Cotton Sind NT 78/8, Punjab 289, F 82, Four F 74. Steadily held with fair trade demand. Spot business 3,000, principally on continent account.

Arrivals from upcountry 4,260.

Exports 500, for Liverpool.

Cottonseeds NT Ready 505, January 5/3. Easy.

Gold 100/8, Sovereigns 65. Quiet.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Pakistan Government Securities3 per cent 1960 101/14, 1963 101/4, 1968 100/4. Steady

INDORE SHARE-MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Nov. 16.

Today's closing quotations on Indore Stock Exchange were as follows:—

Indore Malwa 121, Hukamchand Mill 543 Bhandari Mill 672, Vinod Mill 344, Kalyanmal Mill 68, Kalyanmal Pref 79, Rajkumar Mill 130, Indore Bank 61.

CARVING OUT ANDHRA

(Continued From Page 4)

of the Government of India (adaptation) Act would be promulgated before that date. It is also expected that the actual separation of the province would be completed by the 26th January, 1950, so that the government of the new province can commence to function from the date of the commencement of the new Constitution

It is considered that there will be no insurmountable obstructions to this time-table for the formation and commencement of the working of a separate Andhra province being kept up. Administrative and other arrangements to enable that transmation can be put through according to authoritative official opinion here, to ensure such working provided the other preliminaries are completed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

Sirohi To Be Divided

DELHI'S DECISION ANNOUNCED

Stir In Constituent Assembly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (P.T.I.).

THE Constituent Assembly today disposed of all amendments to the revised Draft Constitution. The third reading of the Draft Constitution will begin tomorrow and the House itself is expected to adjourn on November 26 after passing it.

Today's proceedings were highlighted by an unexpected statement by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States, that Sirohi, with an area of nearly 2,000 square miles and a population of over two lakhs, was to be divided, one part to be merged with Bombay Province and the rest with Rajasthan.

Sardar Patel intervened when the future of Sirohi was raised during discussion of an amendment by the Drafting Committee deleting the definition of the territory of the State of Bombay in the First Schedule.

Mr. K. M. Munshi explained on behalf of the Drafting Committee that "now that Sirohi has been divided" and a part of it incorporated in the Bombay Province, a separate definition of the boundaries was necessary.

Thereupon several representatives of Rajasthan, who had previously demanded the merger of Sirohi with Rajasthan, leapt to their feet protesting against the "division of Sirohi without the consent of the people of Sirohi."

SARDAR EXPLAINS

Sardar Patel said that the Rajasthan Congress Committee was told from the beginning that Sirohi was part of Gujarat and that it would go to Bombay but when the issue was raised with the States Ministry, a Special Officer who was sent to Sirohi recommended that a certain portion of Sirohi which had an unequivocal Gujarati majority, should go to Bombay. Except for the portions which thus wanted to be separated, the people of Sirohi were divided among themselves about their future. There were also one or two portions in Rajasthan itself, with a Gujarati population, namely, Dungurpur and Banswada, which wanted to go to Bombay, Sardar Patel added.

The States Ministry, the Sardar continued, was prepared to accommodate the people of Rajasthan if they wanted a portion of Sirohi including Sirohi City. But if they were against division—some of their representatives wanted Mount Abu (Sirohi) on the ground that it was a beautiful spot—then the whole of the State would go to Bombay.

NEW NAME FOR C. P.

The House adopted an amendment moved by Mr. H. V. Kamath changing the name of the Central Provinces into "Madhya Pradesh". In the last session it had been changed to "Koshal-Vidarbh."

The United Provinces representatives had wanted to adopt the name "Aryavarta" for their Province, but as this was not found acceptable to the other parts of the country, the House agreed to amend the Government of India Act later in the session to empower the Governor-General to change the name of that Province.

Pandit Pant, the United Provinces Premier, assured the House that "Aryavarta" would not be suggested again to the Governor-General.

The Assembly also adopted an amendment moved by Mr. A. V. Thakkar including Madhyabharat among the units of the Union which would have to appoint a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare.

Among the amendments of the Drafting Committee accepted by the House was one which is of vital interest to bi-lingual provinces. This says that on a demand being made in the behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language should also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part of it for such purposes as he may specify.

AFTER DELHI'S FOOTSTEPS

SIMLA, Nov. 16 (U.P.I.).

The East Punjab Government are considering a scheme of voluntary cuts and compulsory savings for its Government servants on the lines adopted by the Government of India.

In the meantime all establishment sections and others concerned with the preparation of pay bills have been advised not to prepare the pay bills for November as these deductions under the scheme are to be made from November.

Lt. Col. Henry Strong Dead

LONDON, Nov. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Lieutenant Colonel Henry Strong, who was acting agent to the Governor General in States of Western India in 1928 has died at Westmore, Dorset, it was announced today.

He was 76 and he entered the Indian Army in 1894.

LET I.R.O. CONTINUE TO WORK

India Opposes Creation Of New Organisation

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 16, (PTI): India and Pakistan were among the ten countries that voted against the United Nations Social Committee's resolution to appoint a High Commissioner's office to continue the work of the International Refugee Organisation after it is wound up in June 1950.

The final vote was 24 in favour, ten against, ten abstentions and 13 absent.

India's view was put forward by Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, who suggested that the I.R.O. to continue its work for a short while instead of having a new organisation.

"We can ill afford to contribute to this budget merely to set up an organisation to give legal protection to some refugees, when we have in our own country millions of refugees starving and naked," Mrs. Kripalani said.

"We do not wish to lag behind in any good and humanitarian work but at this juncture India cannot think of helping in setting up an organisation to give legal protection to refugees when our own refugees are dying of starvation".

The High Commissioner's office will open on January 1, 1951, in Geneva and the first term of office of the High-Commissioner will be for three years.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL TALKS ON INDO-CHINA

SAIGON, Nov. 16, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, left here by air today with M Leon Pigon, French High-Commissioner for Indo-China for a tour of the country during which he will see Bao Dai, head of the Vietnam State, and King Norrobom Sikanowk of Cambodia, Political observer said they expected him to have "important political conversations" with M. Pignon and ex-Emperor Bao Dai.

VISITORS TO INDIA

Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, Chairman of the Special Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, member of the Special Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

Senator William E. Jenner of Indiana, ranking minority member of the Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan, member of the Special Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee touring the Middle and Far East.

4 U. S. Senators In Delhi

STUDYING FAR EAST SITUATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (P.T.I.): Four American Senators headed by Senator Allen J. Ellender, Chairman of the Special sub-committee of the U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee arrived here this morning in a U. S. Navy Aircraft.

The Senators are on a three-day visit to India as part of their tour of the Middle and the Far East. During their stay they will "study economic political and military conditions as they affect the United States.

Other members of the party are Senator Theodore F. Green, Senator Homer Ferguson and Senator William E. Jenner.

The party will be guests of the Government of India and will stay at Government House while in New Delhi. Their plans include a meeting with the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and high Government of India officials.

A section of the party will go to Bharatpur on November 18. They will all meet at Agra from where they will take off for Rangoon on November 19.

STRIVING FOR WORLD PEACE!

New U.S. Weapon For Human Destruction

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, (UPI): The latest development in the navy is the atomic power submarine produced by the United States Navy of which two have already been built at a cost of £7,000,000 each.

These new submarines, which have more than one revolutionary developments will be fitted with the atom power units as soon as these come off the Atomic Energy Commission's test benches.

The submarines are capable of remaining under water for weeks at a time.

Sultan Of Muscat Visiting Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (PTI): The Sultan of Muscat is arriving in New Delhi on Nov. 18 on a three-day goodwill visit, it is learnt.

INDIA CAN AVERT ANOTHER WAR

Create Third Camp, Says Lohia

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"THE one thousand million people of Asia and Africa look to India to take the lead in creating a new bloc of opinion which would save the world from the catastrophe of another war," said Ram Manohar Lohia here today.

Dr. Lohia who returned to Bombay after a six-weeks tour of Europe, East Africa and Middle East, said that India should take the lead in the creation of a third camp of "Revolutionary peace" so as to compel a truce between the two power blocs and keep the world out of a third world war.

Dr. Lohia who was addressing a press conference said that India had failed to evolve a policy of active neutrality, but had adopted instead of a policy of "narrow nationalism".

He denounced the Nehru Government as a "thoroughly unrepresentative Government" and said that the sooner it was dissolved, the better for the country. He criticised the Government for the mishandling the agrarian problem and urged the creation of "a land army of two million workers" to solve the food crisis.

Referring to the economic situation, Dr. Lohia said that even an American loan of a billion dollars to India would not raise the per capita income appreciably.

Giving his impressions of the tour, he referred to what he called "the European spirit" which bewildered one for its remarkable capacity for recovery. Germany had restored 70 per cent of her pre-war industrial output while England and France had progressed considerably in their productive capacity.

Referring to the Kisan March in the U.P. and Bihar, Dr. Lohia said that about six million people were expected to take part in the march. The main demands of the kisans were the abolition of land-lordism, the redistribution of land and adjustment of agricultural prices to industrial prices. He said that the march would last upto November 25.

SYNTHESIS OF EAST AND WEST

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

In the course of his speech on Indian philosophy at the Asia Institute in New York on October 14, Dr. P. T. Raju said, "East and West are abstractions now. We can no longer find a great country which is merely Eastern or merely Western in its culture. The East has been living in the West since the time of Plato.

"The many misunderstandings about Indian philosophy still persist in the West are due to the wrong approach made to the subject. Today many in India, including India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, are advocating the synthesis of the two cultures, and looking forward to the day when the ideals of the East and the West are brought together in a harmonious unity. The West is on the whole scientific and humanistic, and the East spiritual."

RELIEF TO ANDHRA FLOOD VICTIMS

Pandit Nehru's Appeal For Contributions

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (PTI).

THE PRIME MINISTER Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has today, appealed for contributions for relief work in the districts of Andhra, devastated by cyclone recently.

Pandit Nehru said: "On my return to India, I have learnt with deep distress of the terrible havoc caused recently in parts of the Andhra Desh by a cyclone. Four districts, namely Kurnool, Guntur, Kistna and Godavari, as well as some other areas, have been devastated by very heavy rain, flooding of hill-streams, tidal wave and storms. A thousand men and women were drowned and tens of thousands of cattle swept away. Innumerable houses collapsed. Kistna and Godavari, which are looked upon as the granaries of South India, have been devastated and food will have to be sent there from outside.

"The Government of Madras is dealing with the situation, but it is obvious that the disaster is on such a large scale that help should be given from all over India. At the present moment transport is difficult and immediate starvation and misery have to be faced. I trust that people all over India will come to the help of these devastated districts. Contributions for relief work in these areas should be sent to the Governor of Madras. They may also be sent to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund earmarked for relief in Andhra."

RAJAJI CONTRIBUTES RS. 10,000

MADRAS, Nov. 16, (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, has contributed Rs. 10,000 for the relief of the cyclone affected people of Andhradesa organised by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund.

Among other donations already announced to the Cyclone Relief Fund are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Rs. 25,000 from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund; Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, Rs. 5,000 and Sir Archibald Nye, High Commissioner for United Kingdom in India, Rs. 500.

The total collections so far exceed Rs. 65,000.

U.S. HOUSING ACT

Help To Thousands Of Farmers

WASHINGTON, Nov 16.

Thousands of farmers in the United States will be aided by the U. S. Government in improving their homes and farm buildings under provisions of the House Act of 1949. The act, recently approved by the U. S. Congress and signed by President Truman, provides dol. 275,000,000 in long-term, low-interest loans and direct for grants this purpose. It also authorizes a huge programme for urban areas.

The Farmers Home Administration, which is directing the farm-housing programme, estimates that approximately 135,000 farmers wil receive loans under the act. The average loan is expected to be about dol. 2,000. Most loans will be payable at four per cent interest over a 33-year period.

Federal assistance will be used by farmers to make such improvements as drilling wells, repairing or replacing roofs, installing electricity or plumbing, and laying concrete basement floors. A number of loans will be made to enable farmers to enlarge their farms so that they may earn enough to afford decent, safe and sanitary housing.

Assistance under the act is limited to farmers who do not have the money to make necessary improvements on their homes and who cannot get credit from banks or other private lending agencies.

In addition to financial assistance, the programme calls for research studies to improve farm construction. The programme will also provide farmers with technical advice on housing problems.—U S I S

Restrictions On Cloth Movement Removed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16, (P.T.I.): Restrictions on the movement of cloth or yarn by post within the Indian Union have been removed, the Ministry of Industry and Supply announced today.

BENGAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL

Pattabhi Nominates Members

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16, (PTI): The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, has nominated five members to the Election Tribunal and Credentials Committee of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

In a letter to Mr. A C. Guha, Acting President of the West Bengal P.C.C. Dr. Pattabhi stated that the "West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee having failed to elect the Election Tribunal and Credentials Committee by a three-fourths majority as the constitution of the Congress requires" he was nominating the members as provided for in the Congress constitution.

POLICE LATHI-CHARGE CALCUTTA STUDENTS

Protest Against Low Wages Of Teachers

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16. (PTI): Police aid was called for in at least two places today to break up clashes between students and sympathisers of teachers who began a two-day token strike yesterday as a protest against low wages and dearness allowances. In Central Calcutta, picketers manhandled five students attending classes. When the picketers stoned police who tried to disperse them, a lathi charge was ordered.

Similar incidents occurred in Calcutta (south) where the police dispersed picketers by lathi charges.

Government had informed the strikers of their inability to redress their grievances as they had little control over private institutions.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

THE U.P. desire to change its name to Aryavarta has met with opposition from the powers that be. The Assam wish to be known as Asom is believed to have better chances of success. And the moral of it is obvious. We used to be told in our younger days that "we should hitch our wagon to a star" and that if we "aimed high, we would lob somewnere". But obviously this was wrong advice and it is responsible for many of us being where we are instead of being where we would like to be or, in our own opinion, deserve to be. If we had only concentrated on ousting the fellow just above us, success would have assuredly crowned our efforts. All those who feel revolted at being asked to call the U.P. Aryavarta, will cheerfully say Asom instead of Assam.

I cannot understand why the U.P. should want to change its name. U.P. is surely good enough and it has the advantage of being just two letters of the alphabet. Since in Bombay there is a habit among the particular to refer to U.P.ians as Uttar Bharatiyas, there will be no difficulty in calling it U.B. instead of U.P. (I naturally ignore the practice of calling our countrymen from the U.P. bhayyas which is a word of undue familiarity).

However, since there seems to be a desire to rename provinces, it would be well if it is done in a thorough manner. The Bandra Municipality has set the fashion by naming one of its worst looked after roads after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Why fight shy of applying this technique to whole provinces and States and States Unions? Each unit of the Union might be named after one of our Ministers (Central) and, if the stock should be exhausted, there are the Deputies to turn to. It would also be a useful move if every person after whom a province is named, assumes special responsibility for the good administration of that territory. It might be also highly useful if the units were themselves divided into about ten divisions, each of them named after one of the provincial Ministers. This would mean that there should be ten ministers, not more and not less. It should be a guarantee of stability since parties will think twice before dislodging ministers and being forced to rename divisions and units. To my mind this is the simplest solution: it will help to get rid of governors for obvious reasons; and it will make things much easier. The only hitch is that the opposition (or oppositions) will be left in the cold. But since they are mainly urban, they can be accommodated by naming the cities after them.

STERLING AREA A REAL ENTITY

Britain Won't Refuse Right To Draw On Balances

LONDON, Nov. 16 (PTI-Reuter).—Mr. Glenvil Hall, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the House of Commons yesterday the British Government would never take the "completely selfish view" of refusing India and other countries the right to draw on their sterling balances.

He was replying to a short debate initiated by Mr. Oliver Crosthwaite-Eyre, Conservative, who was dissatisfied with Government replies to a question about Indian sterling balances earlier in the day.

Mr. Hall said the sterling area was a real entity. Those who belonged to it entered into obligations. But they also had certain rights. It would be impossible for Britain to say that because she owed money to the various sister Dominions within the Commonwealth and because of her difficulties at home she should refuse in any circumstances to let them draw on those balances.

AMICABLE ARRANGEMENTS

Amicable arrangements had been made, where the money was essential, particularly for India, to draw on those balances. As had been pointed out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Crippe, and Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Britain was now asking both India and the other countries to realise her situation.

Referring to Mr. Crothwaite-Eyre's question earlier about recent negotiations between India and the United States, Mr. Hall said it was competent for any member of the Commonwealth, since the Statute of Westminster, to discuss any question it felt necessary with any other nation.

In spite of the efforts of the Party opposite to drive a wedge between us and other members of the Commonwealth, India is still and, I hope, will always be a good friend of this country." She will always confer on any matter with us", he said.

LIP SERVICE

Mr. Crosthwaite-Eyre opening the debate, had accused the Government of paying lip service to the necessity for settling the sterling balances but doing nothing about it. He asserted that all the proceeds of India's exports of manganese last year and this year would not go into the common sterling area dollar pool, but were granted to India for her own use. At the same time the British treasury was allowing "enormous releases" to India from the sterling balances which "cannot be justified on any grounds of equity."

Sterling balances were war debts and should be adjusted on the basis of the effort each country put into the war, he contended.

Asking if the Government anticipated another devaluation, he said the Government could not defend sterling when enormous sums were granted to Persians, Indians and others.

Mr. Crosthwaite-Eyre also complained that the Government was paying Persia eight million sterling for use of the Persian Railways during the war if war materials had not been moved over the railways to support the Russian front, Persia would never have retained its independence, he said.

On this Mr. Hall asked whether the Opposition would have Britain back out of an arrangement because of temporary exchange difficulties. "We don't do that sort of thing in this country, because our good name would suffer and because Persia, with whom we desire to be good neighbours, would feel she had been let down by the people who held themselves out to be her friends."

Mr. Stanley Evans, Labour said countries like India, with a lower standard of life, would be reluctant to see what they regarded as legitimate debts written off.

British exports in settlements of sterling balances were playing an important part in building up Indian economy. He would not put undue pressure on those to whom Britain owed these balances.

He was supported by Mr Thomas Scollan, Labour, who said, "when we incurred these debts the people who gave us what we wanted had no say in it. They were told by the mighty armies of this country "We need this, that or the next thing. We will pay you after the war." "At the end of the war India was in a position to make certain claims she was not in a position to make during the war or before the war. She was not going to be robbed off. She said, "We want what you owe us" and she was right."

Mr. Scollan accused the Opposition and big financiers of campaigning to bring down the credit of Britain and destroy the Socialist Government. "That is the plot", he said. "We are now heading for a second devaluation for exactly the same reason as the first one—because certain sections in this country and America are determined to undermine the credit of the Government and destroy it."

MUTT AND JEFF—Yes Indeed! Both Of Them Went Back To Nature — By BUD FISHER

WE COULD BOARD ON THIS FARM FOR A WHILE!
ON A FARM? WHAT'S EXCITING ABOUT A FARM?
SUMMER BOARDERS TOO! (AND PLENTY)
THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER!
WELL WHY DIDN'T CHA SAY SO?
THAT NIGHT..
FOR THE LOVE OF WHAT IS THIS? PIGS ALL OVER OUR ROOM!
CALL THE FARMER!
YUNK!
YUNK!
YUNK!
YOUR PIGS ARE IN OUR ROOM! THEY ALL CRAWLED UNDER THE BED!
YEH WELL THEY'RE A LITTLE FRAID AT FIRST, BUT THEY'LL GET USED TO YOU!

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